The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

PROSPECTS FOR A TEAM MATCH AT WIMBLEDON—A REMARKABLE JAPANESE MARKSMAN.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Wimbledon says: "After the receipt of Col. Gildersleeve's declination of the invitation to the Americans to shoot at Wimbledon on the 17th against a picked eight, the Council of the National Rifle Association held an impromptu meeting and informally agreed that a match should be arranged, if possible, by returning to the terms of the first proposal."

Major Muretta, a Japanese, who is totally ignorant of the English language, is the best marksman at Wimbledon. He makes astonishing long-range shots.

THE LETTER OF MR. PARSONS—AN IMPERIAL TEAM FOR NEXT YEAR PROBABLE.

LONDON, July 12.—Mr. Parsons, of the National Rifle Association, in a letter to the agent here of the New-York Associated Press, confirms the statement of the *Telegraph's* Wimbledon correspondent in regard to the willingness of the council to make a match between the four eights, and says: "But considering Col. Gildersleeve's declination final, they, at a meeting on Saturday, resolved that a cup of the value of £100 should be given as an individual prize, to be shot for by the Americans and representatives of the three British eights of 1874 and 1875, on the afternoon of Saturday next, each man to have twenty-five shots at 1,000 yards range. There will be a special meeting of the council on Tuesday to confirm the resolution. This match will be very interesting as exhibiting the finest long-range shooting in the world. We have resolved to be prepared next year with an imperial team, ready to try conclusions with any other nation, and we hope another gallant band of Yankees will come and give to or take a lesson from Johnny, Sandy, and Paddy. They will have a hearty welcome, a fair field, and no favor."

THE DETERMINATION OF THE AMERICANS NOT TO SHOOT IN A TEAM MATCH FINAL.

LONDON, July 12.—Col. Gildersleeve has officially replied to an inquiry from the London agent of the Associated Press that the determination of the Americans not to shoot in another team match on this side of the Atlantic is final. He says the members of the team are now separated and cannot be brought together for any purpose before next week. Five or six of them would probably be glad, as individuals, to shoot at Wimbledon on Saturday next if the Lloyd's Cup is offered for competition to all comers.

Col. Gildersleeve has written a letter to Major Leech, tendering through him the thanks of the American Team to the Lord Mayor, the Reception Committee, and the citizens generally of Dublin for their warm reception and zealous and courteous attentions during the team's resent visit.

A similar letter of thanks and good wishes has also been sent to the Belfast Reception Committee.

BANQUET TO THE RIFLEMEN IN EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, July 12.—Mr. Robeson, the American Consul, gave an informal banquet to the team to-night at the City Club. Several residents of Edinburgh were present and expressed their regret that there had been no opportunity to give the Americans an official reception, as a manifestation of Scotland's kindly feeling toward the United States.

Col. Gildersleeve says nearly all the members of the team will reach London in time to take part individually in several matches at Wimbledon on Saturday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE OF A FIRM OF EGYPTIAN TRADERS IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, July 12.—Robert Corkling & Co., of Manchester, Egyptian traders, have suspended. Their liabilities are large. They owe $600,000 to John Ranking & Co. alone.

A STEAM-SHIP IN COLLISION WITH A WHALE—THE STEAMER LOSES A PROPELLER BLADE AND PUTS BACK TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, July 12.—The steam-ship Scythia lost one blade of her propeller and had another cracked, by coming in contact with a whale off Roche's Point. Otherwise she was not injured. She will return to Liverpool, and part of her passengers will go forward by the steam-ship China, which sails to-morrow for Boston, and the remainder by the Russia on Saturday next for New York. Her cargo will be shipped by the Bothnia on the 24th inst.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL INTERESTS AND THE TARIFF IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, July 12.—This morning's *Post* says the Earl of Derby, the Foreign Secretary, has been requested to receive a deputation of persons interested in the Nova Scotia coal fields, for a conference on the subject of the oppressive tariff in the United States, which is said to all but prevent the importation of the coal into that country.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE OF ERIE BONDHOLDERS.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Edward Watkins has accepted the Chairmanship of the British committee of Erie bondholders on the condition that all interested support his appointment.

FAREWELL MEETING OF THE REVIVALISTS IN LONDON—THEY DECLINE A MEMORIAL.

LONDON, July 12.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey's farewell meeting took place at Mildmay's Hall to-night. The Earls of Shaftesbury and Cavan, Samuel Morley, M. P., Right Hon. Cowper Temple, Mr. McArthur, and 700 clergymen were present.

Speeches were made full of praise of the eminent revivalists for the fresh life and energy they had introduced in the churches, and the steadfastness of their converts.

A suggestion was made that a memorial of some kind be presented to Messrs. Moody and Sankey; but Mr. Stone, on their behalf, said it would not be accepted, and nothing would give them more pain than such a step.

ORANGE CELEBRATIONS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, July 13—6 A. M.—The usual Orange celebrations took place yesterday in Dublin, and the towns throughout Ulster and in Liverpool.

At most of the meetings resolutions were passed condemning Home Rule. No disturbance is anywhere reported.

ITALY.

HONORS TO GARIBALDI.

ROME, July 12.—Garibaldi arrived at Civita Vecchia to-day on his way back to Caprera.

The crowd unhorsed his carriage and drew him to his hotel. The town is illuminated to-night in honor of his presence.

SPAIN.

PURSUIT OF THE CARLISTS BY GEN. DELATRE.

MADRID, July 12.—An official dispatch says Gen. Delatre has driven Dorregaray from Torrecilla, Guara, Sieste, and Boltana.

The Carlists resisted the Alfonsists stoutly, and lost many men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. They retreated to the Valley of Aran, in the Pyrences. Gen. Delatre is still pursuing them, and Gen. Martinez Campos is making forced marches to join in the pursuit.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION OF THE RETREAT OF DORREGARAY.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon says: We have received the following from a specially well-informed correspondent:

HENDAYE, July 9.—Gen. Cabrera has left Biarritz for Bagneres-de-Bigorre, having abandoned his intention of going to Madrid. He has little faith in the ultimate success of Gen. Jovellar's operations against Dorregaray. Apparently Dorregaray has already escaped by an extraordinary march of ninety kilometres. This agrees with Dorregaray's avowed intention not to fight except in the Basque Provinces. The Carlist artillery now numbers 120 guns and more are expected daily.

THE GOVERNMENT VIEW OF THE CARLIST SITUATION.

MADRID, July 12.—The Government announces that military combinations have been made which will force Gen. Dorregaray to take refuge in France, or to accept battle under circumstances which are sure to result in disaster, especially if, becoming desperate, he should attempt to turn back on his line of retreat.

DRAFT OF A NEW CONSTITUTION MADE BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE—CARLIST PRISONERS.

MADRID, July 12.—The draft of the new constitution reported by the committee on the 5th inst. provides that the Senate shall be composed of three classes of members, viz:

First—Senators by hereditary title.

Second—Senators elected by popular corporations.

Third—Senators nominated by the Crown.

All grandees of Spain receiving incomes of $10,000 and over are included in the first class.

The *Epoca* reports that 1,000 Carlist prisoners have arrived at Valencia. The populace threatened to lynch some of the Carlist officers, and the authorities embarked them on a man-of-war to prevent a massacre.

THE SPANISH MINISTER IN PARIS INSISTS ON FRANCE SECURING CARLIST TROOPS WHO MAY ENTER FRANCE.

LONDON, July 13—5:30 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Señor Molins, the Spanish Ambassador, had interviews yesterday with President MacMahon and the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He insisted that France should redouble her precautions at the points on the frontier of Spain where it is supposed that Gen. Dorregaray will endeavor to cross the boundary in order to enter Navarre by a detour through French territory. He urged that in such case the followers of Dorregaray be either arrested and interned, or driven back into Spain.

THE EUROPEAN INUNDATIONS.

THE NUMBER REPORTED DROWNED AT TOULOUSE EXAGGERATED—ONLY 216 BODIES FOUND.

PARIS, July 12.—An official telegram in the *Moniteur* corrects exaggerations of the number of people drowned in Toulouse, and states that, so far, only 216 bodies have been found.

THE DAMAGE TO WHEAT AND VINE CROPS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 12.—The *News'* Paris special reports that the country between Ville Franche and Macon has been laid waste by the floods to the extent of forty kilometres. Fine wheat and vine crops in many places have been destroyed.

THE GERMANO-BELGIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUESTION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS—EARL DERBY'S REPLY.

LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Lords, this evening, the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question put by Lord Penzance, said the German note to Belgium, dated Feb. 3, 1875, laying down certain international principles, had no application to Great Britain, which was not asked to acquiesce therein. The subjects of that correspondence were now settled, and it was useless to discuss abstractions. The words of the German dispatch which had been quoted by the noble Lord were so vague that they did not admit of judicial interpretation. If they meant that all acts having a tendency, however indirect or remote, to cause disturbance in another State ought to be prohibited, that would be the most extraordinary and preposterous claim ever put forth in diplomacy. If they only meant some acts which international law forbade, that was a principle which, within certain limits, every Government would admit. But for one Government to require another, under menaces, to silence its press or public speakers, was an act which had always excited, and he hoped always would excite, the strongest sympathy for the latter and indignation against the former, because such a demand was arbitrary and oppressive.

FRANCE.

THE LIBERAL AMENDMENTS TO THE EDUCATION BILL REJECTED.

PARIS, July 12.—In the Assembly to-day the University Education bill was discussed in detail, clause by clause. All the amendments moved by the Liberals have been rejected by close majorities. The clericals are jubilant, and congratulate Bishop Dupanloup on their success.

A RECESS TO BE PROPOSED.

PARIS, July 12.—A motion will soon be introduced in the Assembly proposing a recess from July 25 to Nov. 4. The Left will meet this by moving that business be proceeded with uninterruptedly, with the view to bringing about an early dissolution.

AUSTRIA.

THE WEAVERS OF BRUNN ON A STRIKE—A STRONG MILITARY FORCE KEEPING ORDER.

VIENNA, July 12.—The *Presse* reports that the weavers on a strike in Brunn have assumed a threatening attitude. Three battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry are held in readiness to preserve order.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

THE FRESHMAN RACE AND THE CONTESTANTS.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE YALE MEN—THE HARVARDS THE FAVORITES—FINE QUALITIES OF THE CORNELL CREW—THEY PROMISE A CLOSE CONTEST—THE PRINCETONS LESS CONFIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA LAKE, Monday, July 12, 1875.

The Freshman race is set for to-morrow at 11:30 A. M., but I am somewhat afraid that it will not come off quite so early. The weather-wise are prophesying considerable wind, and the indications are that such will prove to be the case. Of course, none of the Freshman crews are upon the lake, for the men invariably rest upon the day before the, to them, all-important race. Naturally, to them, Tuesday is the great day, for although collegiate rivalry makes them take a keen interest in Wednesday's programme, yet, after all, their own race must necessarily occupy nearly all their thoughts. The special excellence of the four contestants on Tuesday has drawn from the public unusual expressions of interest, the withdrawal of Yale having increased this instead of diminishing it. Rightly or wrongly it is the prevailing opinion here that Cook, of Yale, broke up the Freshman crew by taking Chandler, because he thought they stood no chance against Harvard and possibly against Brown. This impression is the more probable as Cook has since rejected Chandler and taken in his place Hall, the substitute, who was also substitute last year. The crews that will support the honor of the Freshman class of their respective colleges to-morrow are Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and Princeton. As the public is very prone to overlook the notices of the Juniors when they are published side by side with accounts of university crews, I think it may be profitable to restate them.

BROWN FRESHMEN.

	Age.	H'ght.	W't.
Bow, Oscar Winslow	19	5.9¼	150
No. 2, R. Case	..	..	..
No. 3, Alfred N. Fairbank	23	5.11½	156
No. 4, Freeman T. Whitman	26	5.9	164
No. 5, George Goodwin	18	5.9½	140
Stroke and Captain, James B. Parrott	21	6.0	152

It is to be noted that Mr. Case takes the place of George Weston, one of the very best men of the crew, who has been snapped up by the university to replace Mr. Jeslin, who was suffering from a severe fit of sickness. Thus the university crew has been greatly strengthened, and the Freshman crew considerably weakened. But, as will be remarked, it is a mature crew, containing several compact and strong men, and the chances are that these six will last longer than any other six. I should not hesitate to give them a decided preference were it not for the fact that they have been somowhat chary about going down the lane. They, therefore, are by no means so well accustomed to the course as the young Harvard and Cornelians, who have been racing up and down ever since they have been on the lake.

HARVARD FRESHMEN.

	Ags.	H'ght.	W't
Bow, Alfred W. Morgan	20	5.10½	156
No. 2, William A. Bancroft	20	5.9½	158
No. 3, William M. Lemoyne	20	5.8¾	163
No. 4, Phillip V. R. Ely	19	5.10	164
No. 5, Lucius N. Littauer	19	5.7½	140
Stroke and Captain, A. P. Loring	18	5.9¾	150

Littauer is a new man in the list. He takes the place of Worden, but he has been rowing steadily with the boys ever since they have been in quarters. The young Harvards take to the oar as if they loved it. They are as happy as larks in their beautiful cottages down by the White Sulphur Spring, and are full of exuberant life and strength. They race against everything that comes along. The other day they waited at the top of the course for half an hour for an antagonist, making short rushes backward and forward, wheeling around in a long turn and then halting and balancing themselves with their oars. At last Columbia came along. They drew up immediately alongside, and raced with them side by side for over a mile, when, finding that the Columbians were going by them, they gave up the race and went over the course at a more moderate rate. The popular verdict is decidedly in their favor, but they will have to row their very best to win, for both Brown and Cornell are redoubtable antagonists.

CORNELL FRESHMEN.

	Age.	Height.	W't.
Bow, Lynde Palmer	19	5.6	140
No. 2, Albert W. Smith	18	6.1	160
No. 3, Vernon De L. Grave	19	5.9½	160
No. 4, James L. Camp	19	5.9½	165
No. 5, Harris I. Carpenter	21	5.10	170
Stroke and Capt. John Lewis	19	5.9	160

The young Cornelians have been boarding at the White Sulphur Spring Hotel, and are in most excellent condition. I have had many opportunities of seeing this crew, for whenever I am on the lake I stop at this hotel. They are a crew of which their college may be proud—full of courage, very gentlemanly, and in admirable form. Whoever goes much among the boating crews will convince himself that the strictures of the Troy *Times*, although founded on reason, are not applicable to the Intercollegiate Regatta. There can be no doubt that professional training is injurious to the vital organs, and results finally in disease of the kidneys, heart, or lungs. But the word training in its professional sense does not apply to the exercises of our young collegians. They do not get their bodies into an abnormal condition to enable them to accomplish an abnormal feat. They simply practice sound hygienic rules about health and diet which it would be well for us all to observe every day. I am moved to say this in this particular place because young Francis, the champion sculler of Cornell, is debarred by his father, the editor of the Troy *Times*, from taking a part in this contest for the reasons alluded to above. Francis is so gentlemanly and pleasant a young fellow that he makes friends wherever he goes, and there is a general murmur over the parental *ukase*. The young Cornelians have raced with everybody who would race with them, and by all that I have seen of their performances I think them fully equal to the Harvards. They will, at any rate, give them a tough battle. Finally, we have the Princetons.

PRINCETON FRESHMEN.

	Age.	Height.	Wt.
Bow, John C. Thurston	17	5.6	135
No. 2, Isaac H. Hess	19	5.8	150
No. 3, John McFarland	19	5.7¾	155
No. 4, E. J. Van Lennep	18	5.9½	150
No. 5, R. F. Karge	19	5.10	168
Stroke, Hugh Stevenson	19	5.7½	162

Young Van Lennep, whose big brother is one of the giants of the University crew in the Captain, and is a bright, cheery commander over an excellent set of young fellows. I believe they are not quite so hopeful as they were when they first came to the lake, for they hardly expected to meet two such crews as the Harvard and Cornell. These two crews are so eternally on the water that one can hardly avoid seeing their powers, and hence I fancy that the champions of the orange have about concluded that the job is a bigger one than last year, when they bore away the honors. Nevertheless, when the cannon is fired the young Princetons will be on hand, and they will row a good game race. They will loyally do their duty by their college, let who will win. And more than that the best cannot do.

It is undecided whether the Freshman crews will race first or whether the contestants for the single scull will be the first to show their colors. As the case stands at present, there are but two entries—Weld, of Harvard, and Julian Kennedy, of Yale. The sporting men, who are so immoral as to bet, are all for Kennedy, and I confess that I am entirely of the same opinion. I regard it as a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless, to illustrate the glorious uncertainty of all sublunary things, the other man may win; he has certainly determined backers in his college, and sculls in beautiful form.

GAR.

SMALLER CROWDS THAN LAST YEAR.

BETTING IN THE HOTEL PARLORS—THE VISITORS TO WITNESS THE REGATTA—MUCH UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE RESULT—LESS CONFIDENCE THAN USUAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 12, 1875.

The coming regatta is naturally the event of the season most discussed here at this moment, and it is drawing people from every quarter. Still it must be admitted that the fervor of anticipation does not make itself so apparent this year as it did last—not that the interest felt in the fortunes of the contesting crews is a whit less now than it was in 1874. On the contrary, among the residents it is more deeply seated, but does not manifest itself by the feverish outbursts of partisanship witnessed in each hotel and wayside of Saratoga last July. The reasons for this difference are found in the absence of the persons who on that occasion came to Saratoga brimful of enthusiasm for boat racing in general and college crews in particular, nine-tenths of whom had never before been to Saratoga. They were brought there by their partisan devotion, and when the regatta was over went home disgusted—the majority by the defeat of their favorite and all enraged by the cupidity of the hackmen. A recurrence of such outrages is not so probable this time. A stroll through the parlors or piazzas of the Grand Union, Congress Hall, the United States, Clarendon, or any of the houses will soon dispel these gloomy reflections, and discover the presence of an intense anxiety as to who shall win. The ladies have donned their favorite colors, and the gentlemen are engaged in speculative conversation about the merits of the oarsmen and the result.

The esteem in which each of the college crews is held may be calculated with some degree of accuracy by any one who took the trouble to listen to the private wagers laid by the people on the verandas this morning. They were not gambling bets made for the purpose of realizing pecuniary profit out of the event; they were only the emphatic expressions of opinion to pin each person's faith to the boat he thought most likely to win. He who believed that Cornell would win felt no hesitation in accepting the challenge of him who quite as fully admired the prowess and muscle of Harvard and Yale. Then, too, the Union crew had friends just as unwilling to permit declarations of fidelity to their adversaries to pass by unheeded or without similarly practical illustrations of their trust in the sturdy pluck of the boys. But, after all, these bets meant nothing more than virtuous adherence to well-beloved friends or college chums, and often only unflinching loyalty to Alma Mater. Unlike kindred acts of last year, these were characterized by pleasantry and smiles. The methods of betting were diverse. One man would offer to name a crew to beat another crew. For example, one would say: "I can name a crew to beat Cornell." The other, "Ten dollars against that." Quickly followed the word "Harvard." And then the wager was completed. No stakeholders were deemed necessary. The simple exchange of words fixed it. It may be superfluous to observe in this connection that the rivals were Cornell and Harvard men. This is only one of a hundred similar instances. I am free to say, up to this writing, the "sporting" element that deals only in regattas as in other stocks for gain, was not visible up to this writing—a late hour in the afternoon. In its place were highly respectable people, treating the thing as an amusement and an agreeable trial of skill and endurance between young gentlemen, and preparing to witness it with their families under the best auspices.

There are a great many people in Saratoga, most of them permanent guests, and hundreds are expected here by the fast trains this evening. By the count at the United States Hotel this morning there were 600 inmates, and 100 are to take possession of rooms to-night and to-morrow morning; at the Clarendon there were nearly 500; at Congress Hall, 767, with more than 100 engagements for to-morrow. At the Grand Union by this morning's count there were 987 guests, and several engagements for the same days as above. In fact, over 1,800 people have telegraphed or written for rooms to all the hotels, and most of them will be here in the morning. Already a few of the houses have begun to "colonize" or board out families and individuals who could not be accommodated in the building proper, and if the visitors are only half as numerous as the proprietors and room clerks say they expect them to be, this season will be quite as profitable as the last. The arrivals by this morning's train did not bring more than ten or twelve to each establishment, but there will not be a room to spare here on Tuesday night. On Saturday night and Sunday alone 671 persons arrived. A few of them returned to New-York to-day; the majority remain.

THE CHOICE OF REFEREE, WITNESSES, TIME-KEEPER, STARTER, AND JUDGES—A FOUL NOT TO BE DECLARED IF A BOAT GETS OUT OF ITS COURSE, UNLESS IT OBSTRUCS ANOTHER BOAT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SARATOGA, July 12.—To-day's trains have brought about 3,000 people to Saratoga, and everything promises a successful race to-morrow, although there is some speculation as to the ability of the crews to steer successfully between the buoys. Mr. James Watson, the referee, has chosen for the witnesses John B. Sage, of Buffalo, and J. H. Miller, of the Nassau Boat Club, of New-York; time-keeper, H. G. Meeker, Vice President of the Harlem Rowing Association; Starter, John Günster; Judges—For Williams, P. C. Chandler; Harvard, G. F. Roberts; Wesleyan, Col. Squires; Cornell, R. Anderson; Amherst, F. C. Scoville; Bowdoin, A. G. Ladd; Brown, E. H. Luther; Columbia, J. K. Reese.

At a meeting of the Captains to-day arrangements were made for the race, in reference to the buoys. A foul will not be declared, even if a boat does get out of her course, unless she interferes with the progress of some other boat, a fact to be decided by the referee.

THE YACHTS AT CAPE MAY.

THE RACE POSTPONED FROM LACK OF WIND.

A MORNING OF PROMISE AND AN AFTERNOON OF DISAPPOINTMENT—AN ATTEMPT MADE TO START—A LANGUID BREEZE AND FLAPPING SAILS—THE YACHTS RECALLED—WAITING FOR THE BREEZE THAT DID NOT COME—THE TIME-ALLOWANCE RACE TO BE SAILED TO-DAY, THE SWEEPSTAKES TO-MORROW, AND THE STEAM-YACHT RACE THURSDAY—PRESIDENT GRANT RETURNS TO LONG BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 12.—At 2 o'clock the yachts had not yet started, one attempt having failed in consequence of the lack of wind. The morning was gloomy, though with promise of a good sailing day, but the wind fell away altogether about the time fixed for the start, and there has been a good deal of disappointment in consequence. President Grant was out on the revenue cutter Hamilton, the Plymouth Rock had come down with excursionists, and there was a large crowd of spectators on the beach.

The first gun was fired at 10:13, and ten minutes later the starting signal was given. All the yachts were lying on the shore side of the Tallapoosa, except the Resolute, Rambler, and Dreadnaught, which were tacking on her starboard quarter. The wind was very light from the south-east, and it was a boat to cross the line, and this, too, with hardly any steerage way. The Idler tried it first, but she was obliged to go about and then fell rapidly away to the leeward. The Mohawk next made the attempt, but was also obliged to tack, and the Madeline fared no better. Meanwhile the Resolute had come round under the stern of the Tallapoosa, but her attempt to cross was also a failure. The Rambler followed in her wake, but being a good deal closer to the wind, she succeeded in getting over the line at 11:5:15, the Dreadnaught succeeding at 11:6:57. Meanwhile the other yachts were trying all kinds of manœuvres to beat out. Two of the sloops succeeded, the Sadie and the Kaiser Wilhelm. They crossed with only a minute difference between them. The Sadie at 11:7:46, and the Kaiser at 11:8:46. The Rambler and Dreadnaught now went into stays to go on the starboard tack. The Rambler was to windward and taking the slight puff there was altogether away from the Dreadnaught. The latter having no steerage way would not go round, and in a little while drifted back over the line.

There was now hardly a breath of wind blowing. Rain had begun to fall, and as the other yachts had failed to cross the line within fifteen minutes after the second, there was no start according to the rules under which the vessels sailed, so a recall was signaled and the yachts came back to their anchorage, where they have been lying since. Immense crowds had gathered to see the race, and much disappointment was felt.

For hours we waited for the breeze that would not come. The yachts lay at anchor with their canvas set, but the sails flapped heavily, as there was little more than a breath of air sufficient to stir them. Then it was decided to abandon the contest for the present, and signals were passed between the flag-ship Mohawk and the other yachts of the New-York squadron. The yachts that were ready to start to-day were the schooners Mohawk, Madeleine, Dreadnaught, Rambler, Idler, Resolute, Eva, and Sunshine, of the visiting squadron, and the Creely and Vesper, of Philadelphia. The sloops were the Sadie, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Vindex.

The arrangement now is that the time-allowance race will be sailed to-morrow, the sweepstakes on Wednesday, and the steam-yacht race on Thursday. Should there be no wind to-morrow, both the time race and sweepstakes will be sailed on Wednesday as a single race if the fates are not adverse. In any case the failure of to-day will have the effect of prolonging the regatta. The Regatta Committee, Messrs. John C. Bullett, Gen. W. J. Sewell, Albert W. Markley, Edward A. Warne, L. P. Ashmead, Dexter S. Stone, and Gen. E. Burd Grubb, did all they could to bring the race about, and waited patiently for hours and were quite loth to abandon the undertaking, but the sea was like a sheet of glass, if a sheet of glass can be imagined in the form of long, rolling billows. This motion of the waves rolled the old Tallapoosa about as if she were a cork, but then she can roll more with less cause than any other craft that ever was built.

The people on the beach grew tired of the tardy breeze early in the day, and the people on the water soon shared in the disappointment that quickly degenerated into ennui. President Grant, with his party, went off to Long Branch on the cutter Hamilton, but the statement that he will return this evening is, however, hardly possible. The occasion of his visit to Long Branch is stated to be the birth of a son to his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris. Lieut. Frederick Grant has not yet arrived, but is expected to-night. There is a ball to-night at Congress Hall, and the place is made attractive with an amount of decoration proper to the occasion.

Mr. Havemeyer's steam-yacht, the Ideal, arrived this evening.

A BLOODY ORANGE RIOT.

THE BATTLE OF BOYNE RE-ENACTED AT LAWRENCE, MASS., YESTERDAY—THE CATHOLIC IRISH ATTACK THE ORANGEMEN—INDISCRIMINATE BRICKBATS AND BROKEN HEADS—THE POLICE FIRE ON THE MOB AND SCATTER IT—NONE KILLED BUT MANY ORANGEMEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—A PEACEFUL CELEBRATION OF THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 12.—A serious riot occurred in this city to-night, resulting from an attack made by a mob upon the members of a lodge of Orangemen returning from celebrating the "battle of the Boyne" at a picnic at Laurel Grove, four miles up the Merrimac River. Orangemen from Lowell, Woburn, and other towns participated at the picnic, which passed off quietly, and no trouble was anticipated when they dispersed for their homes, though threats had been made in the morning, and some of the men carried firearms in consequence. About a dozen Orangemen, with ladies and children, disembarked at 8 P. M. at the steamer landing on Water street and started to walk uptown. A crowd of several hundred Irish were at the landing and followed them, shouting and jeering. When they arrived in front of the Pacific Mills the crowd commenced throwing stones, one of the ladies being struck three times and badly hurt.

All the party were more or less injured by missiles thrown at them during their half-mile walk to the Police Station, whither they went for protection. Four of the men had on regalia, which particularly incensed the mob. One of the men was severely hurt about the head, and had his sash torn from him. On their arrival at the Police Station word was sent to the Mayor, who soon arrived at the scene, and undertook to disperse the mob of men and boys, but without avail. The cries and jeers of the mob drowned his voice. The Mayor, with a squad of Police, then started to take the party through the crowd their homes. Essex street, through which they had to pass was at this time filled for half a mile with the mob. Showers of stones, bricks, and other missiles was hurled at the party as soon as it appeared on the street. With the exception of the Mayor, every one of the party was hurt. Policeman Gummel was knocked down, and badly hurt. James Spinlow, who was endeavoring to protect his brother's wife, was knocked down receiving a terrible wound on the head from a brick. At the corner of Union and Spring streets the mob made a furious onslaught on the party, when nearly all the Police and Orangemen were knocked down. The latter then, in self-defense, drew their revolvers and began firing on the mob, who were shouting "Kill the —— Orangemen!"

The firing quickly dispersed the mob, who scattered in all directions. It is impossible to learn the accurate result of the shooting. So far as known no one was killed outright. Two men, one woman and a boy twelve years old were wounded; none seriously. Of the Orangemen, twelve were wounded by stones and bricks, some of them quite seriously, and four policemen were more or less hurt.

The riot lasted two hours and a half and extended over a route of a mile throdgh the most thickly settled portion of the city. It is the most serious affair of the kind that has occurred here since 1852, and is condemned on every hand as most unprovoked. The courage of the Mayor undoubtedly saved many lives.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 12.—The Loyal Orange Institution of Philadelphia and vicinity celebrated the 185th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne to-day, with a grand street parade through the principal thoroughfares.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 12.—The Orangemen of this district had their usual procession to-day. They afterward assembled at Mayor's Hill, where speeches were delivered. The best possible order prevailed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 12.—To-day was observed by the Orangemen all over the province. There was no demonstration in St. John proper. In Portland this morning several lodges, headed by bands, marched to Fairville, where they were joined by the Carlton and South Bay lodges. They all walked to South Bay, about four miles distant, where they had refreshments. They then concentrated at Grand Bay and listened to addresses. In the evening a ball was given. There was no demonstration in Pisarinco, Woodstock or Musquash. The day passed off quietly.

TWO REVOLTING MURDERS.

DISCOVERY OF A MOST INHUMAN CRIME IN NORTH CAROLINA COMMITTED LAST WINTER—A MAN KILLS HIS WIFE AND CHILD, CUTS UP THE BODIES, AND TRIES TO BURN THEM—A REWARD OF $400 OFFERED FOR HIS ARREST—THE COMMUNITY GREATLY EXCITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 12.—A most inhuman murder, committed in this county in March last, has just come to light. Scott Partin, a white man, cut his wife's throat, then cut her head off, unjointed her at every joint, then cut the flesh off her bones, and attempted to burn her body up, but did not succeed. Then he murdered his little boy, a child eight months old, in the same manner, and buried the two bodies in a marsh, where they were found last week by infuriated neighbors. Partin was here last Saturday, but has not been arrested. Gov. Brogden has offered $400 reward for him. Circumstances show that Partin's father and one of his brothers were accessory to the murder. If caught in this county Judge Lynch will be invoked. Great excitement prevails in the community. No motive for the murder is known, except that Partin was tired of his wife and child. The past history of crime in this State fails to furnish any parallel case.

THE COTTON STATES CONGRESS.

MEETING OF THE COTTON-GROWERS AT RALEIGH, N. C., TO-DAY—A HUNDRED DELEGATES EXPECTED—ONE-THIRD GRAIN, ONE-THIRD GRASS, AND ONE-THIRD COTTON TO BE RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 12.—The Cotton States Congress assembles here to-morrow. The hospitalities of the city have been extended to the delegates. The convention meets in Commons Hall. Gov. Brogden will welcome the delegates on the part of the State, and F. H. Busbee, City Attorney, will extend the welcome of the citizens. Delegates from eleven cotton States are expected, with a like number from the Granges. About a hundred delegates in all are expected. Direct trade will be thoroughly discussed, and the convention will urgently recommend the planting of one-third of the plantations to grain, one-third to grass, and one-third to cotton. Col. Butler, of Georgia, President, says this recommendation has been observed in Georgia to a considerable extent, and is rendering farmers of that State independent. The convention will sit three days.

THE TRIAL OF BISHOP WHITTINGHAM.

HE IS CHARGED WITH INDIRECTLY SUSTAINING THE DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY—PREPARATIONS FOR HIS ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE A PRELIMINARY COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The preparations for the trial of Bishop Whittingham before an ecclesiastical court are progressing. The Bishop is to be tried on the charge of refusing to summon a court to try two clergymen of Mount Calvary Church, in this city, for using prayers for the dead which the presentors claim involved the doctrine of purgatory. Bishop Whittingham claimed that by the canons of the church it was discretionary with him to bring them to trial, and he refused to do so, while on the part of the presentors it is argued that the duty was mandatory upon him. Upon his refusal application was made by the Low Church representatives to Bishop Smith to summon Bishop Whittingham to trial. The presentation having been made according to the law of the Church by two presbyters and five laymen, under the canons there must be a preliminary court instituted to decide whether the charges against Bishop Whittingham are sustained. If they are sustained, then his actual trial before a court composed of seven Bishops, will begin. Bishop Smith, the presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States, has impaneled this preliminary court, which will shortly meet in Baltimore.

TURKEY.

ORIGIN OF THE HERZEGOVINIAN REVOLT—FUGITIVES STILL SEEKING THE NEIGHBORING PROVINCES.

LONDON, July 13—4 A. M.—The *Standard* publishes advices from Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, which represent that Panslavic emissaries spread reports among the Herzegovinians that the Turks intended to extirpate the Christians. These falsehoods caused the insurrection, which is taking great dimensions. Masses of insurgents surround the towns of Gosko, Nevesini, and Stolatz. Six hundred families have fled into Croatia and Servia, and 1,200 have arrived in Dalmatia at different points along the frontier.

THE WRECK OF THE SCHILLER.

DIVERS SEARCHIN FORG THE TREASURE—POSITION OF THE VESSEL UNCHANGED.

LONDON, July 13, 5 A. M.—Divers have been searching for the treasure which was on board the steamer Schuller. For a month previous the weather prevented operations; but last week there were favorable days, during which repeated descents were made. The position of the wreck is little changed, and there is reason to believe that the treasure will be recovered.

THE AMERICANS IN IRELAND

AFTER THE CONTEST AT DOLLYMOUNT.

A LIVELY OUTBREAK OF POPULAR FEELING—THE IRISH TEAM IN DISGRACE AND THE VICTORS DEIFIED—CELTIC TRAITS—SUPPLEMENTARY SHOOTING—MAJOR LEECH'S RETIREMENT.

From our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Friday, July 2, 1875.

My last letter, written an hour or two after the match, told you a little something of the general feeling of the people concerning the result. Since then we have had two days, during which the defeat of the Irish has been the theme of town and country. The plain fact is the Irish people have taken this business to heart very sorely. They are naturally, as the whole world knows, a joyous people, and like all joyous people in trouble they will not be comforted. The most acute and self-tormenting reasonings are indulged in on all sides, and a thousand arguments are thrown out showing that Ireland ought to have won in a canter. There is no appeasing anybody. Every Irishman has arguments and to spare against all you may say as to good luck and accident. He tells you the Americans have been at rifle shooting about eighteen or twenty months, whereas the Irish have been making a noise for seven years or more. He reflects that the Irish have been the aggressors in this fateful fiasco, and expresses a hope now that the whole thing will be given up, and internationality be quietly dead and buried. You at the other side of the ocean can hardly conceive how intense is the sense of bitterness felt here. Such accounts as came from Creedmoor led the Irish to believe that the weather and Mr. Milner were accountable for the small defeat on that ground. It was alleged, and fairly enough, that Irishmen were rather prostrated by the Indian Summer, familiar to every American, and that when Americans came to the sea breezes of Dollymount they would find their account. Notwithstanding the graves warning which one newspaper, at least, sounded every morning for a week before the combat, the popular spirit was enthusiastic. In this country there is wonderful capacity for believing what a man wants to believe. The native shrewdness of the race is overcome by their desire to have matters as pleasantly arranged as matters can possibly be. They were in excellent humor with us, and excellent humor with themselves. The love of America, which is strong even to affectionateness in the poorer classes in Ireland, induced a hearty good-will toward our team. The better and colder classes of Irishmen admire America with that candor which I have often observed in Irishmen for people who do that which they themselves do not try to do. An American is regarded as a man of another and superior order. His eccentricities are set down as the characteristics which make him great. His gravity passes for wisdom

Hoffman House or the Fifth Avenue Hotel, here rouses the whole city. For the moment, Col. Gildersleeve is hero. They cry out that they would Heaven had made them such a man; and really as the gallant Colonel would himself protest, he had simply done his duty through out. Signs of the popular feeling are on all sides. The newspapers show temper as usual, a little more than is prudent. Bear in mind that not a syllable is breathed against the victors—they have made themselves respected, and they are respected. They are honored as gentlemen, and as marksmen their peculiarities are known in the funniest way by all the little boys in the street. At night you can hear women singing ballads in which the last battle of Clontarf is celebrated with a naivete which, to my mind, we know nothing about. On Wednesday (I write in the small hours of Friday morning) the town was idle save on this topic. I sent you in my last a report of the speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Tuesday night. I am told there never was a banquet at which the speaking was so slight. You will have observed that the health of the Irish Team was not given, whereas that of the American Team was enthusiastically received. You may consider this notable fact as the key of the whole position of things here.

SUPPLEMENTARY SHOOTING.

Wednesday's shooting at Dollymount was done in presence of about a score of people. It is true the business was unimportant and the day bitterly cold. But there is nothing interesting in shooting now, and the fact that Mr. Coleman actually carried off the Spencer Cup—the prize of the day—has added to this general feeling of *nil admirari*. The shooting may be dismissed in a line or two. The Irish Rifle Association gave prizes amounting to £100 in two competitions, one at 800 yards and one at 900. The prizes numbered forty, and of these thirty were for £2 or £1. The Americans were not on the ground for the first competition. They were weary after the excitement of the great match and the Lord Mayor's banquet, and shooting began at 9:30 o'clock. In the second competition Mr. Yale won third prize, (£5,) Col. Gildersleeve fifth prize, (£3, and Mr. Coleman, Gen. Dakin, and Capt. Bruce won £2 prizes. Then there came thirteen prizes given by citizens; and Colonel Gildersleeve was thirteenth. Coleman, Ballard, Coughtry, Dakin, and Canfield competed. All these things were small, and of no importance whatever, and yet the newspapers of this evening want to know how it came that the Americans were so poorly to the front. You might as well ask how Wellington could lose a game of whist on the 19th of June, 1815. There really was one event of note, and that was the shooting for the Spencer Cup. This cup—value twenty-five guineas—is given every year by the association in honor of Lord Spencer, who, when Lord Lieutenant, favored rifle-shooting not only by countenance, but by shooting at the ranges himself. I should have told you that the targets used in these matches are the same, but painted in a different manner. The bull's-eye is round and counts five; the inner is a foot-deep circle outside the eye and counts 4; the centre is outside that and counts 3, and the outer counts 2. It is evident a man can make a greater score than he can when shooting on the plan adopted at the great match. The terms were ten shots at 1,000 yards. This meant a possible 50, and Mr. Coleman made 47, his range being 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4. This was 3 more than Mr. Wilson made. There were then three Irishmen at 43, and then three Americans—Dakin, Bruce, and Canfield—at 42. Mr. Coleman, then, takes this cup, and Mr. Wilson, (who shot exceedingly well, almost first in the match on Tuesday,) gets a medal. The fact that Mr. Coleman made the lowest score on the American side on Tuesday and carried off this cup against Col. Gildersleeve and Gen. Dakin is observed upon as showing that rifle-shooting is based on fluking. This is a newspaper notion, and has no weight with the public, who say as one man—we were beaten and we deserved it.

MAJOR LEECH'S RETIREMENT.

I have digressed a little from my purpose, which was to tell you of the feeling here as to the American victory. This came of noticing the newspapers yesterday on those little shootings of Wednesday. But the best proof I can give you of the disturbance of mind here is to send you a letter which Major Leech has addressed to the newspapers, announcing his retirement. I am informed that the letter has given rise to no astonishment or surprise. Major Leach says:

SIR: It is well known among my rifle-shooting friends that after our visit to America last year, I proposed to myself to retire from a duty that absorbed all my time, and the labors of which I found were too much for me. The return visit of the Americans, however, rendered my connection with the movement necessary, and in compliment to our transatlantic friends I resolved to remain at my post. The match yesterday closes my rifle-shooting career, and the honor of leading my countrymen to victory is reserved for another Captain, and, as the match was lost, I beg to say that the honor of success could not be achieved by rivals more chivalrous than the Americans. The banquet last evening testified the general good will of the Irish people toward our visitors on the occasion, made remarkable by the presence of the Lord Mayors of London and York.

Chiefly to the mercantile gentlemen of this city all Ireland is indebted for the grandeur, I will say, of the reception of our friends, and this result has been much contributed to by the earnest co-operation of our worthy Lord Mayor, whose magnificent hospitality last evening sufficiently exhibited his desire to make the country appear to advantage.

Whether it is rifle-shooting or any other occupation that induces an intercourse so much to be prized, I trust the advantages offered may not be lost sight of in the future.

Trinity College was prominent in the offer of its welcome to our American friends.

The little I have done is hardly worthy of notice but I would like to mention the members of the Shooting Committee of the Irish Rifle Association told off for the duty of making the arrangements at the North Bull, especially Mr. Barlow, who was ably assisted by Mr. Bagnell, whose continuous exertions daily for some weeks we are all grateful for.

To the members of the Reception Committee the thanks of the public are due, and to my excellent friend Alderman Manning I am especially grateful for his aid in carrying out the programme agreed upon.

It gives me pleasure to notice the orderly manner in which the sight seers conducted themselves. There were many thousands present, without one drunken man among them, or a case that needed Police interference, the assistance of the few Police present being only needed to explain to the people where they should stand with perfect safety to themselves. At no rifle gathering was there ever such a crowd before collected.

And now I shall say my farewell, with hope to the victory which I am sure will yet be brilliantly won by my fellow-countrymen, even over the Americans themselves. I have the honor to remain your faithful and obliged, ARTHUR B. LEECH.

One newspaper bids Major Leech good by with a suggestion that he is not as young as he used to be, and another speaks about "envy and malice" in quite a suggestive way. Really it is sad to see this brave, good-hearted rollicking race so cut up, and cut-up they are beyond all reach of comfort.

ANOTHER BISHOPRIC DECLINED.

It is stated in Wisconsin papers that Rev. J. S. Shipman, recently elected Episcopal Bishop of the Fond du Lac Diocese, will soon write a letter declining to accept the position. Rev. Dr. Coleman, of Toledo, Ohio, was first elected to the office, and declined it.

MUNICIPAL CONTESTS.

ANIMATED SESSION OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

CONTROLLER GREEN REPORTS THE RESULT OF HIS PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF HARLEM FLATS—CAUSES OF THE NUISANCE—SOME IMPORTANT STATEMENTS—ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THE OBNOXIOUS LOCALITY PROPOSED TO BE FILLED—FITZ JOHN PORTER WANTS $250,000 TO LAY NEW CROTON MAINS.

The Board of Apportionment held a long and animated session yesterday, which was mainly occupied by Controller Green in making a verbal statement of the condition of the Harlem Flats and the causes of the nuisances which abound thereon. Mayor Wickham occupied the chair.

After some preliminary business was disposed of, Alderman Lewis called up the resolution offered by the Mayor at the previous meeting, that $21,067 43 of the unexpended balances of 1872 and 1873 of the Health Board be transferred to the same fund for 1875, for the purpose of filling in certain streets on the Harlem Flats. Controller Green said that he supposed that the board, on reflection, had abandoned the idea embodied in the resolution; at all events, it defeated itself, because there was no money to be transferred from that account. They could not get money out of an empty bucket, or squeeze blood out of a stone. It should be remembered that charges against those balances were constantly coming in, and there was nothing to meet them except these unexpended funds. Take, for instance, the money to the credit of the Board of Education for 1874. It amounted to about $150,000, but that board had just made a requisition for $100,000 to rebuild a school that had been destroyed by fire. Was it proper to let the children wander around the streets without school accommodations when there was a fund reserved to meet such an emergency? The Controller was unable to report any balances that could be judiciously transferred to carry out the objects of the resolution at this time. If, therefore, the resolution should be pressed in its present form, he would feel it to be his duty to vote against it. If their purpose was to amend the resolution, or modify it, he would then be prepared to make some remarks. The regular charges against these old balances must be paid, but they should not create new liabilities against them.

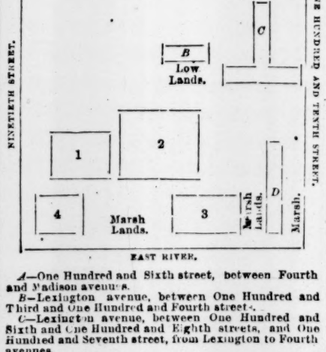
Alderman Lewis moved that the resolution be adopted in its present form. He desired to know where the unexpended appropriations of the previous years were. Controller Green replied that such appropriations were reserved for proper charges against them. Whatever appropriation appertained to claims existing prior to 1874 must be paid out of the balances prior to that year. The question then was whether new indebtedness should be created. He had placed himself on record against using unexpended balances prior to the year 1874 to pay new liabilities.

Tax Commissioner Wheeler inquired whether any balances could be used. Controller Green replied that he was not then aware of any, as the consent of the departments was necessary before such moneys could be transferred.

Tax Commissioner Wheeler asked if the Board of Education had not a balance that could be transferred. Controller Green repeated that that board had a balance, but that they required it to rebuild the school-house recently destroyed by fire.

Alderman Lewis remarked that he should protest against any transfer of the money of the Board of Education.

Controller Green then resumed. He said that in his opinion the whole matter was very complicated. He asked the board on Saturday to let it lie over until Tuesday, but they declined. In order, however, to obtain as much information as possible in the short time allowed him, he made a personal visit to the locality on Saturday afternoon, and he would narrate his experience. He was no stranger to the section during fifteen years of his public life. On arriving there and making an examination he found a smell that he had recognized for the past ten years. It arose from four sources—first, from the brewery at Ninth avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street, the refuse of which wound its way, sewer-like, through the low grounds; second, from a fat-rendering establishment at the foot of One Hundred and Seventh street; third, from a large number of stagnant pools; fourth, from the material with which the flats were filled in under contract with Jones & McQuade. These were the causes of the foul smells to be met in that section of the City. But the work proposed to be done in pursuance of the resolution would not abate the nuisance. There was a vast area full of foul effluvia not included in it. The Controller then exhibited a map showing the streets proposed to be filled in under the auspices of the Board of Health, embracing only a very small section of the locality where the nuisance exists. The following diagram explains the points made by the Controller:



A—One Hundred and Sixth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

B—Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets.

C—Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth streets, and One Hundred and Seventh street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues.

D—One Hundred and Seventh street, from First to Third avenue.

(The above are the sections proposed to be filled in by the resolution of the Mayor.)

1—Blocks of ground from Ninety-third to Ninety-fifth street, and from Second to Third avenue, now being filled in by Jones and McQuade.

2—Blocks bounded by Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Second streets and Second and Third avenues, now being filled in by Jones and McQuade.

3—Blocks bounded by One Hundredth and One Hundredth and Fourth streets and First and Second avenues, now being filled in by Jones and McQuade.

4—Blocks bounded by Ninety-second and Ninety-fifth streets and First and Second avenues, now being filled in by Jones and McQuade.

After pointing out the various stagnant pools and other nuisances in the locality he had visited, the Controller asked if it was proper to take money out of the City Treasury for the purpose of filling in private lots and for the benefit of private parties? The whole area embraced in the map was more or less affected, and to thoroughly abate the nuisance would require the filling of the whole of it. To fill in the section proposed in the resolution would be the least possible solution of the difficulty. If the object of the resolution was carried out, many acres would remain as much saturated and soaked as ever. Therefore, there should be some intelligent movement to have the whole area filled in. No time had been given him to consider the matter. The Secretary of the board had received a communication from the Health Commissioners on the subject. It was dated June 21, but he did not hear of it until July 10. Where it was in the meantime he did not know, but he did know that the filling in of private lots at the expense of the tax-payers at large was a work that should not be done unless some imperious necessity called for it. They were in danger of getting into serious complications by this business. He did not believe in filling streets at the public expense, when in the ordinary course of things it should be done by the Department of Public Works at the expense of the owners. One Hundred and Sixth street, for instance, could be filled in, perhaps, if the Commissioner of Public Works uttered a friendly word to Michael Gaven, the contractor for filling in Lexington avenue near by, and the cost could be included in the assessments on the property benefited. The filling in of thirty or forty acres of sunken lands was not a thing that could be done in a day. There were only certain contracts for filling in streets, but the contractors were not able to obtain the material for three or four years. He noticed that the Commissioner of Public Works had advertised for 200,000 yards of filling for One Hundred and Seventh street and the property adjoining, and this was one of the streets which the resolution designed to have filled in under the supervision of the Board of Health. That was a complication which should be looked into. The Controller then referred to the condition of One Hundred and Seventh street, from Fourth to Madison avenue, a section which emitted foul smells. The cause was this: Some contractors for the Fourth avenue improvement found good sand there, and in carting it away they left a large hole that soon became filled with stagnant water. That was done during the incumbency of the former Commissioner of Public Works. The hole should have been filled in by the contractors, and the slightest protest of the then Commissioner would have been sufficient to prevent the removal of the sand in that irregular and illegal manner. He now came to the Jones & McQuade contract. Nearly two years ago he entered his official protest against the filling used by those contractors, but he was met with objections then as now, and his protest was overruled. He was met with certificates that the work had been properly done. He understood that the Commissioners of Health objected to the character of the present filling.

Prof. Chandler said they did.

Controller Green remarked that the Commissioner of Public Works had ample power to prevent the use of such filling, and he read the following provision in the contract of Jones & McQuade in support of his position:

"Coal ashes, perfectly free from all garbages or other impurities, may be used as filling up to within one foot of the whole height of the proposed filling."

If that provision had been carried out, continued Mr. Green, the nuisance would have been prevented. They had no contingent fund to meet the expenses proposed in the resolution. If there were balances to the credit of 1874, was it wise to use them in the warm Summer months for purposes other than those for which they were intended—in the Summer months, when they might be met with demands for money to prevent the spread of cholera or other epidemics?

Alderman Lewis thought there would be no such demands.

Controller Green said that every Summer such demands were made. As to the cost of filling in these low grounds, there were assessments on the books of the Finance Department for filling in some of these lots as far back as the year 1837. These assessments have never been paid, and the lots have been sold over and over again. Suppose they filled half an acre of these sunken lots, and left forty or fifty acres untouched, would that abate the nuisance? And that was what they proposed to do in the resolution. It seemed to him that it was a matter for conference between the Health Board, the Commissioner of Public Works, and his Honor the Mayor. A conjoint movement would be more fit to carry out an intelligent plan than the one they had proposed.

Alderman Lewis said there was a conference on the subject.

Controller Green—Then great confusion and complications have resulted from that conference. I find the Commissioner of Public Works advertising for filling in a street which you now propose in your resolution to have filled in under the supervision of the Board of Health.

Alderman Lewis here asked the Controller if he had transferred certain balances for real estate expenses for 1872 and 1873.

Controller Green replied that he did not propose to answer such puerile, childish, and fragmentary questions. As to the balances referred to by Mr. Lewis, they were the assessments on the real estate of the corporation, and were used for that purpose according to law.

Prof. Chandler said that the Board of Health held a conference on the subject, the result of which was that they believed the passage of an ordinance by the Common Council might settle the difficulty. The Board of Health thought the work should be done, although no sickness could be traced to this source.

Mayor Wickham asked if the proposed filling would abate the nuisance?

Prof. Chandler replied that it would abate a portion of it.

Controller Green said that the area of the Jones & McQuade contract, where the nuisance was complained of, was not touched within a quarter of a mile by the work proposed in the resolution. During his examination he found a series of large pools, some of them filled with foul water that was very offensive.

Prof. Chandler said he had caused notices to be served upon a number of private owners to have their lots filled in, but something should be done to have the streets filled in.

Controller Green said that the action of the Board of Health in causing such notices to be served was very creditable, as the cost of filling would be defrayed by the owners of the property. Many owners were complying with this notice. He was in favor of the contemporaneous filling in of all the sunken lands, and not a comparatively insignificant portion of them, as they had proposed. He was informed that the minority of the Board of Aldermen were ready to vote for proper ordinances to have the work done by contract in conformity with the charter, but the majority of that board wanted to have it performed by days' work.

No remarks were made in answer to the Controller, but the resolution was put and carried, the Mayor, Alderman Lewis, and Tax Commissioner Wheeler voting in the affirmative, and the Controller in the negative. It is said, however, that the resolution will be inoperative, as the balance it refers to exists only on paper.

Alderman Lewis offered a resolution providing that $250,000 Croton main stock be issued by the Controller for the use of the Department of Public Works in laying new mains and extending the water supply of this City.

Controller Green requested Mr. Lewis to show him the law authorizing such an issue.

Alderman Lewis replied that he had merely offered the resolution at the request of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Controller Green said that he was not surprised that the Commissioner of Public Works, being an executive officer, should draw up a resolution relative to the issue of bonds incorrectly, but he was surprised that a member of the board should offer such a resolution, involving the addition of a quarter of a million to the City debt, without being able to point out a single authority of law for it.

Alderman Lewis replied that the Controller was very ungentlemanly in his remarks.

Controller Green said it was a very small way for Mr. Lewis to get out of a serious difficulty, by charging him with ungentlemanly remarks—especially in a board that was so largely governed by winks and nods.

Commissioner Porter spoke to Mr. Lewis, and subsequently pointed out two statutes, wherein he claimed the e was authority for the issue. The statutes were read by Mr. Lewis.

Controller Green replied that there was no authority in these statutes to issue the stock—the authority conferred by them having already been exhausted.

At this point the Mayor moved that the resolution be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. Controller Green said there was no necessity for such reference. For his part, he would not issue any City stocks or bonds without due and explicit authority of law.

The motion of reference was then put and carried, the Mayor, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, and Alderman Lewis voting in the affirmative, and the Controller in the negative. The Board then adjourned.

NEW POSTAL CARDS.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* gives the following description of the new postal card: "The Post Office Department has adopted a new design for postal cards, and the plates from which they are to be printed will be received at the manufactory in this city in a day or two. The color is to be a light gray, and the superfluous printed matter and lines on the old cards are to be entirely done away with. On the upper left-hand corner is simply the monogram, 'U. S.,' across which in a scroll are the words, 'Postal Card.' On the right-hand corner is the stamp, nearly square, instead of elliptical like the old, the sides of the stamp being ornamented with emblematic figures, and over the top the words 'U. S. Postage,' and on the bottom the words 'One Cent,' both inscriptions to be surrounded with scroll work. The counterpart of the stamp will contain a profile of the Goddess of Liberty, and the ground of the stamp will be ruled instead of solid as formerly. There will be no watermark on the paper, which is to be of higher finish than before, and the printing will be in black ink. Of the new cards, forty instead of thirty-six will be printed on a sheet, and the Post Office Department has recently authorized Postmasters to issue them in quantities of 10,000. The new card is to be much better adapted to general use than the old, and the manufacturers anticipate a marked increase in the consumption. The report just compiled by First Assistant Postmaster General Barber shows that 107,616,000 postal cards were sold during the fiscal year which ended June 30, against 91,007,000 issued during the preceding year, an increase of about eighteen and one-sixth per cent. The supply of cards at the factory in this city has for some time exceeded the demand, and about 5,000,000 are generally kept on hand."

TORNADO AT VERGENNES, VT.

A tornado swept through Vergennes, Vt., Friday afternoon. The rain fell in torrents, and the air was white with hail-stones. Several were measured and found to be three inches in circumference. The wind was from the east, and hardly a house or building in town but what was damaged where glass was exposed. Two hundred and sixty lights were broken in the Episcopal Church, and 100 in the Congregational Church, while at the Roman Catholic Church the damage will exceed $1,000. Trees were uprooted and blown over. The lightning was very vivid, and the thunder heavy. The growing crops are badly beaten down, and the corn is so much damaged as to be of little use. The storm was over a tract of four miles in width.

TOO POOR TO TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

The New-Haven *Register* is responsible for the following: "A man in a neighboring town, who has about a thousand dollars in the Townsend Bank, was in a store yesterday, and watching his opportunity, whispered in the ear of the dealer, 'Is the Townsend Savings Bank getting a little shaky?' The merchant turned on him with a look of dire astonishment and asked, 'Where have you been the last year, or don't you read the newspapers?' The man replied that he 'didn't feel able to take a newspaper.' 'Well,' said the merchant, 'you have lost twice enough in the Townsend Bank to have paid for all our daily papers the rest of your life.' The depositor left, looking 'a little shaky.'"

THE FRUIT SEASON.

THE DELAWARE AND MARYLAND SECTIONS.

THE PEACH CROP ALMOST A FAILURE IN NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO—ENTERPRISE OF THE PENINSULA GROWERS—THE PLANS FOR INCREASED TRANSPORTATION—WHAT OTHER FRUITS PROMISE.

The peach growers of Delaware and Maryland are making stupendous efforts to secure a wide market for the sale of their crop this season, and semi-weekly meetings of the growers are held at Middletown, Del.—the centre of the great peach-growing section—to arrange with the various railroad companies east of the Alleghanies for special facilities to ship direct without change of cars, and on schedule time to the various principal cities and towns.

Mr. Samuel Townsend, one of the oldest and most successful growers of the Peninsula, has made an extensive trip through Pennsylvania, New-York, and Ohio, with the view of ascertaining the condition of the peach crop in the peach-growing sections of those States, and the probable chance of finding a direct market for the Peninsula crop, and he gives it as his opinion, based on personal observations, and a perfect knowledge of peach culture, that the crop in all sections of those States is almost a failure. Particularly is this the case in the Lockport district and along the lakes, from which region comes the principal bulk of the New-York crop. Governed by this impression he has effected arrangements in the interest of the Fruit Growers Association of Delaware and Maryland to ship peaches, via the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, directly to all towns and cities along the line of the company. Arrangements have also been made by the association to ship to Reading and through the coal regions by the Wilmington and Reading Road, and by the lines of the Pennsylvania railroads to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, as far as Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Arrangements have also been perfected to forward one fast time special train of peaches to Boston, which it is proposed to put through from Middletown to Boston in thirty-six hours. This train can be made up at Middletown at 5 o'clock in the evening, and it is proposed to put it in Boston by 5 o'clock in the morning. The plan proposed by the association, and adopted by the railroad companies, is to send the cars to New-York via the Pennsylvania Road and transfer the cars by boat to the New-York and New-Haven Company, by which company they are to be forwarded by special train on schedule time to Boston. The success of this serious enterprise of course will depend greatly on the prices realized by the fruit. But that the fruit-growers of Delaware and Maryland possesses the enterprise and pluck to push the undertaking to completion there can be no doubt. Unlike the fruit-growing interest of New-York and New-Jersey, which is in the hands of innumerable small growers, that interest in Delaware and Maryland is in the hands of wealthy, intelligent, and enterprising men, who can manage combinations with equal intelligence and vim as merchants and manufacturers, and as their plans have already been matured and contracts with the railroads made, it can be accepted as a fact that the New-York commission men will not be called upon to manage the sale of more than half the peach crop of the peninsula.

Among most of the commission men and shippers of this City, the new enterprise of the Peninsula growers finds but little favor, and many are the predictions of utter failure made by them, while many others look upon it as a happy relief to New-York, and hope to maintain profitable prices and effect sales with much more ease than could possibly be done if the entire crop was offered for sale in this market. Ex-Congressman Biggs, of Delaware, the Chairman of the committee of the association appointed to arrange with the various companies for the transportation of the fruit, reports to the association that arrangements have been made to run peaches in full car-loads to the following places at the affixed prices per car-load: Lancaster, $75; Harrisburg, $85; Mifflin, $105; Lewistown, $110; Huntington, $120; Tyrone, $120; Altoona, $130; Johnstown, $140; Greentown, $150, and Pittsburg, $150. These points are on the Pennsylvania Railroad. By this route, peaches picked on Monday morning will be offered in the Pittsburg market on Tuesday morning. Peaches will be carried to Buffalo, Elmira, Canandaigua, and Rochester, for $250 a car-load, which is about fifty cents per basket, as a car-load is about 5 00 baskets; and the freight fixed for transportation to Boston is fifty cents per basket. Arrangements have been made with the Baltimore and Ohio Road to take peaches to Cincinnati, Columbus, and Sandusky in twenty-four hours, and to Chicago and St. Louis in thirty-three hours. Members of the association select cities, to which they pledge to ship, and to no other but New-York, thus insuring regularity in the supply for sale in this market.

It is pretty generally understood that the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company will also arrange to run one or more steamers per week from their pier at Lewes, Del., to Boston. By this means peaches and other fruit will be carried to Boston in about the same time and at the same cheap rates—in comparison with those of rail—as they are now carried from Norfolk to New-York. This company, which is now running three trips per week from Lewes to New-York, will on the 25th inst. commence running daily trips and occasionally an extra steamer. The Old Dominion Company now owns the controlling interest of the railroad systems of the lower Peninsula, and hopes to carry nearly all the fruit crop grow along the line of their railroads. They are also building a railroad, and will shortly complete it from Snow Hill to Virginia State line, and when this line is completed it will undoubtedly extend through Northumberland County, Va., to Cherrystone, which is only forty miles by water to Norfolk, thus giving the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company a quick and pleasant passenger route from the South to New-York and the North.

The peach crop of the peninsula is so large that it will be impossible to gather it all in good order. This fact is apparent to the growers, and they are effecting arrangements for using the soft and unmerchantable fruit by erecting stills for the manufacture of peach brandy, an article highly esteemed all over the South, and it may possibly be that the abundant peach crop of this season may create a greater demand for honey, as the gentry of Maryland and Virginia reckon "peach and honey" among their greatest luxuries.

Several large drying establishments have also been erected in the principal towns of the peach-growing section for the process of drying by a patent and rapid process many thousand pounds of fruit. Whether the peach growers are correct in their calculations as to the failure of the peach crop in the principal peach-growing section of the North is a question, because it is a known fact here that in Dutchess County, N. Y., where there are some large orchards, there will be a very abundant crop for the number of trees growing, and one grower is calculating on fully ten thousand baskets from his orchard.

From current reports it is to be inferred that the apple crop, which last year was an immense one, will be quite moderate this year, as the severe Winter seems to have pretty generally injured the bud and young wood, upon which the fruit always grows.

The currant crop along the Hudson is rather light, and of what is very unusual, currants seem to be ripening all at once, as all through the past week currants have been coming from Maryland, South Jersey, the Highland and Catskill, places usually a week apart. Heretofore the Catskill currants arrived in our market about the 15th of July, while those from Maryland arrived fully four weeks earlier.

The plum crop promises to be unusually abundant, and will doubtless have considerable effect on the price of peaches. The raspberry crop will be a short-lived one, and although they arrived in great abundance last week, will doubtless soon disappear from the market.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

At the Navy-yard, yesterday, 150 additional men were engaged, the majority of them being set to work on the sloop-of-war Trenton, which has been on the stocks nearly a year. The build of the Trenton is to be similar to that of the Roanoke, but it has not been decided whether she will be armor-plated and turreted, like the latter vessel. The New-York, a frigate of the first class, the Java, and the monitor Colossus are still on the stocks in an incomplete condition. The Java and the Colossus having been condemned in consequence of the rottenness of their timbers will probably be broken up soon to make room for others. It was originally intended to have made the former the largest monitor afloat, while the latter was to have been constructed with a view to swiftness. The Roanoke, the frigate Colorado, and the sloop-of-war Swatara are lying in the wharf waiting repairs.

GROUNDLESS COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

Post Office troubles are often caused by the persons who think they are the victims of unprincipled employes, and who are very bitter in their complaints, until it is proved to their satisfaction that they are the only ones to blame. A case in point occurred a few days ago. A man in Charleston, S. C., bought a Post Office money order for $50, which he desired to remit to this City. He then wrote a letter advising his correspondent of the remittance, and, for greater security, registered his letter. In due time the epistle arrived in New-York and was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed. Upon being opened the money order was not found, and the receiver immediately hastened to the Post Office, letter in hand, to complain that his order had been extracted from the letter during its passage through the mails. Postmaster James put the case in the hands of Special Agent Sharretts, who at once wrote to the Postmaster at Charleston, requesting him to ask the sender of the letter whether he had inclosed the order to his friend in New-York. This was done, and the answer was, as Mr. Sharretts had expected. The man had kept the order as a voucher to show that he had paid the money. He was informed that that was not the proper way to insure prompt payment of a remittance, and the matter was satisfactorily arranged by the expenditure of three cents in the purchase of a stamp, by means of which a second letter, bearing the draft, could be sent to New-York.

THE HYGIENE OF THE ARMY.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF SURGEON BILLINGS—THE SUBJECT OF CLOTHING IN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

In his "Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army," to which attention has already been called, Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings deals at some length with the subject of clothing for the Army. Within the last three years great improvements have been made in this direction, both in pattern and material. It is considered that the articles now issued to the troops are more satisfactory than any with which they have hitherto been supplied. In pursuance of an order issued by the War Department last January, special reports on the clothing and accoutrements now issued and used by enlisted men of the Army, with regard to their sufficiency, suitability, and quality, and their effects, if any, on the health of the wearers, have been furnished by the commanding officers of posts to the Adjutant General. These reports, almost without exception, refer to the recent improvements in the clothing of the men. Bearing in mind the difference in temperature between the Northern and Southern States, it is almost impossible to supply a uniform which will serve generally all over the country. Officers in the South recommend the issue of thinner, and those in the North thicker and warmer articles than those furnished. To protect himself against extremes of temperature the soldier has to purchase many articles of clothing from the traders. In the case of recruits, the probability is that they will have to bear the changes as best they can, for a newly-enlisted man rarely has any surplus cash at his command. It is a matter of surprise that the Government has not already investigated this matter thoroughly, and decided to obviate the evil results accruing from insufficient or unsuitable clothing by supplying, as recommended in the report, two distinct kinds of clothing, one for warm and the other for cold climates. General satisfaction appears to exist with the substitution of prairie or thimble belts for the cartridge-box. Upon the whole the wardrobe and outfit of the soldier meets with approval, but there are several minor details in connection with the quality and pattern, improvements and alterations in which are suggested.

An interesting statement, prepared by the Quartermaster General in regard to the manufacture of clothing, is printed in full. A new standard for the forage cap was adopted last November. This standard, which it is believed will be found in every respect suited to the purpose, will be adopted in making future contracts. The campaign hat, not giving satisfaction in regard to durability, has been improved upon, and action will be taken with a view to securing as durable a hat as possible. The new uniform coats and trousers are generally approved by the officers and men. In April, 1872, the Quartermaster General submitted samples of brass-screwed boots and shoes to the Secretary of War, and it was decided that a trial should be made of these articles. This was done, and during the past year complaints have reached the department that the screws sometimes penetrate the insoles and hurt the feet of the wearer. Upon inquiry it was found that owing to the pressing demand for these boots and shoes the screw-cutting machines were run at too high a rate of speed, cutting the screw-threads imperfectly, and thus making them liable to penetrate the insoles. To prevent a recurrence of this defect the Quartermaster General ordered that the factory of the manufacturer now furnishing the contract screwing, that the screws should be inspected, and the samples examined with a magnifying glass. If not perfect the machine was not allowed to work until readjusted so as to cut a good screw. An inspector now remains in the factory throughout every day that the machines are on Government work.

In concluding his report Dr. Billings turns his attention to the subject of military hospitals. It appears that the hospitals of the United States Army are all post hospitals, and, as a rule, are barrack or temporary structures intended to contain twelve or twenty-four beds. Previous to June 6, 1872, no specific sum was appropriated for hospital construction and repair, the wording of the law being "for hire of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for Summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, $——." Since that date, however, a specific annual appropriation has been made for the construction and repair of hospitals, the amount allowed being $100,000 per annum. This plan is of course thought to be much more satisfactory than the old one, but it is still insufficient to meet the demands made upon it. In addition to this difficulty, there appears to be certain amount of red-tapeism under the present system. This, in so important a matter as hospital improvements, is to be regretted. In dealing with this question, the compiler of the report before us says:

"Under the present system the responsibility for the proper construction and good repair of the hospital rests primarily on the medical officer. It is his duty to report at the beginning of each fiscal year (July 1) as to what is needed in the way of hospital construction or repair at his post. That he made a similar report or request the year before, or a few months before, without success, is no reason why he should not repeat the process *de novo*, if, in his opinion, it is necessary for the interests of the sick; and it will be found best to make each report, estimate, or request on this subject complete in itself; that is, there should be no references to previous reports for estimates or information, as it may not be possible for the reviewing officer to have access to the paper referred to. This repetition of papers is necessary for the reason that each fiscal year has its own specific appropriation, which can only be used in that year; and as the amount allowed is only about two-thirds what it should be, a certain number of applications, no matter how meritorious they may appear, must be rejected. As it requires about a month, under the present system, to obtain the action of all the reviewing officers who must supervise each request for hospital construction and repair, and as in many localities but a small part of the year is available for transportation and labor, it has happened that the fiscal year has expired with a hospital unfinished, when the unspent balance which had been reserved for it must be turned into the Treasury, and, of course, a fresh request must be made to obtain funds from the succeeding appropriation."

Alluding to this subject in another part of the report, the compiler advises the medical officers not to be discouraged or surprised at the amount of time required to obtain the action desired.

It is found to be a good plan to line the hospitals in warm climates with canvas instead of plaster, and whitewash directly upon the canvas. Upon the whole, it is reported that the condition of the army hospitals, including their furniture, supplies, and means of caring for the sick and wounded, are very satisfactory, and are so considered by the medical officers of the Army.

Very full descriptions of the 238 military posts of the United States Army are given in this report, as well as meteorological tables, consolidated sick reports, and other information of service to military men.

INCIDENTS OF THE SICK CHILDREN'S RELIEF WORK.

The physicians and visitors engaged in the sick relief work of the Children's Aid Society report that sickness and destitution prevail to a great extent in the crowded portions of the City. Applications for medical attendance and food are daily received from all quarters, and some of the cases investigated reveal a pitiable condition of want and suffering. The following incidents, taken from yesterday's entries in the Superintendent's record, will serve as illustrations: A woman who had obtained relief from the "sick fund" last Summer called at the office and informed the Superintendent that a woman and two children were in a dying condition in a house in Pitt street. She believed they were suffering for want of food, and as they had lately been in comfortable circumstances she was afraid they would rather die than make their circumstances known. A physician and visitor were dispatched to the house at once. The poor woman was found lying in a small room in a rear tenement. The place was almost destitute of furniture, and the only ventilation was through a small window that opened into a stable-yard, admitting an odor anything but agreeable. The woman was in an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption and could only converse in faint, measured accents. She said she had been a widow four years; for three years after her husband died her only boy had supported the family—his mother and two sisters, but he also was taken sick and died four months ago. It took all the money she had to bury her boy, and she was prostrated with grief and had not been well since. At this stage her oldest girl endeavored to support the family by working at artificial flowers, earning some $6 or $7 a week, the mother, meantime, adding a little to the income by making linen dusters. Three weeks ago she became so ill that her daughter had to stay at home and nurse her, and so the income was entirely cut off. One thing after another had been pawned until there was nothing of value left, and so the poor creatures actually made up their minds to die. In reply to a question whether she had any appetite, the poor woman said, with tears streaming down her cheeks, "I feel that I am dying, but I am hungry. I have had nothing to-day but two cents' worth of milk, and my children are starving for want of food," and the youngest girl, some ten years of age, was actually unable to walk and looked like a skeleton. The doctor prescribed for the mother and daughter, and they have been supplied with beef tea and other nourishing food.

A widow with four children was found in a starving condition in East Fourteenth street. A young girl who had been the support of the family was lying on a rickety lounge dying of consumption. The mother could not leave her to engage in any kind of work, and in order to purchase medicines and food had pawned everything, including the beds and bedding. She showed the visitor a pocket-book full of pawn tickets. The last article disposed of was an umbrella for twenty-five cents. The poor woman was almost crazy. She was behind with the rent and was afraid that the landlord would turn her and her dying girl out upon the street. Their troubles have been temporarily relieved from the sick children's fund.

A laboring man rushed into the office in the evening and begged for relief. He said he lived in No. — Water street, where he had left his four children crying for bread, and he "couldn't stand it." He was told that his case, although very hard, did not come within the scope of the "sick fund," as there was no actual sickness. At this the strong man burst into tears, and said he had eaten nothing all day, and the children had eaten everything that was in the house for breakfast; he could not go home without bread at least, and begged for the price of a loaf. He was willing to do anything, and many his last half dollar shoveling coal; but he was unable to find employment. A visitor was sent to his house, and ascertained that the story was strictly true. A week's provisions were sent immediately.

Fresh claims, as urgent as these, present themselves every day, and an appeal is made to the readers of THE TIMES, who can afford it, to help the Children's Aid Society in this Summer work among the sick poor. The work of the Superintendent and visitors is entirely gratuitous, and every dollar donated goes directly to aid the sick and destitute. Those who would prefer to help the families referred to above will please signify it when making donations, which should be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East Fourth street.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

NET INCREASE IN CERTAIN ROADS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1875.

From an "advance proof" of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* we take the following figures respecting railroad

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY ACT—PROCEEDS IN THE TREASURY—FACTORS—COUNTER-CLAIM AS AGAINST OWNER.

No. 334.—*The United States, appellants, vs. John L. Villalonga.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court:

The third section of the act of Congress of March 12, 1863, (12 Statu., 820,) which alone authorized a suit against the United States for the recovery of the proceeds of sale of captured or abandoned property, enacts that "any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property, may at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims, and on proof to the satisfaction of the court of his ownership of said property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of said proceeds after the deduction of any purchase money which may have been paid, together with the expense of transportation and sale of said property and other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof." Under this enactment the claimant in the court below sought to recover the proceeds of 493 bales of cotton, which were seized by the Army of the United States at Savannah in December, 1864. After the seizure the cotton was turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department and sold, and the proceeds of the sale were paid into the Treasury. Of the whole number of bales captured 196 belonged to the claimant, but the remainder he had received as a cotton factor from various persons, and had made advances thereon in money of the Confederate States. The aggregate of these advances was $31,153 17. It does not appear from the finding of facts who these different owners were, how much had been advanced to each, or what was the value of the advances in money of the United States. Upon this state of facts the Court of Claims gave judgment in favor of the claimant, not only for the proceeds of sale of the cotton which belonged to him in his own right, but also for the entire proceeds of that which he had received as a factor, and upon which he had made advances. Whether this judgment was correct, on such a state of facts, is the question now presented, and the answer to it must depend upon the antecedent inquiry whether, as to the cotton upon which the claimant had made partial advances as a factor, he can be considered the owner thereof and having a right to its proceeds within the meaning of the act of Congress. No doubt a factor who has made advances upon goods consigned to him may be entitled,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

In the money article of the *Tribune* yesterday we read the following:

"Western Union has been the chief point of interest, and has, to a certain extent, given tone to the rest of the market. The supporters of the telegraph stock are anticipating higher prices for it, and one of the reasons they give for their faith in a further advance is the statement that an arrangement has been made or substantially agreed upon for the leasing of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, a concern which, in certain quarters, has heretofore been considered a somewhat dangerous rival to the Western Union."

It may be a dream, but we were under the impression, till yesterday, that the *Tribune* itself had represented for months past that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company is a "somewhat dangerous rival to the Western Union"—that, in point of fact, the former company was destined to cut the latter completely out. What has caused the change? Why should people be told one day that Western Union stock is worth next to nothing, and the next day that they may confidently anticipate "higher prices for it"? This is blowing hot and cold with a vengeance. Supposing that the *Tribune* has been telling the truth about Western Union stock for months past, it seems clear that it said the thing which was not true yesterday. The moral is that it would be well to give the stock in question a wide berth altogether.

A correspondent writes to us to say that a letter appeared yesterday in THE TIMES, signed "A Director," in which the Western Union Company is praised to an absurd degree. It is true that such a letter was printed, but it was paid for and published as an advertisement, in the column which has been devoted to financial and commercial advertisements ever since this journal was first issued. We should have thought that by this time no one could have misunderstood the true character of such a notice—certainly no business man could do so, for there are few leading bankers or brokers who have not advertised their notices in that same column at some period or other during the last twenty-four years. Yet that there are some persons who read such advertisements as *bona fide* letters to the editor, for which the editor is responsible, there seems to be sufficient reason to believe. It may be necessary for us in future to take effectual steps to guard against such a misapprehension—at present we give notice thus prominently that letters or other statements appearing under the heading "Banking and Financial" are mere advertisements, for any statement in which the paper cannot in any way be held to a responsibility, any more than it can for any allegation as to her qualifications which may be published in the advertisement of a cook or a house-maid.

If a prize is offered at Wimbledon next Saturday, open to all comers, some individual members of the American Rifle Team will contend for it. But the team will not shoot another match against any other organization while on the other side of the Atlantic. This decision finally settles all debate as to whether the Americans will try conclusions with the English, Scotch, or Irish eight at Wimbledon or elsewhere. The terms on which the Elcho shield was given to British competition seem to rule out all foreigners. Disappointed in this direction, the Americans have separated for the present. But they will come home with an abundance of laurels, as well as with a violent suspicion of having been able to take the Elcho shield if they had had a chance at it.

The Fourth Avenue Line of street cars is so much used by the public that the managers of it ought to be thankful for any exposure of imposition or wrong-doing on the part of their servants. Yesterday the following incident took place: Six or seven persons, (among whom were four ladies,) were "changed," at Thirty-second street, from a ferry car to a Central Park car, at about 10 o'clock in the morning. They were so "changed" with the understanding that they were to go "through"—and their transfer tickets were taken by the conductor without any intimation that he intended to take them only twelve blocks. When the car arrived at Forty-fourth street, where there is a switch, the car turned short round, and the passengers were dumped into the road without the slightest ceremony, as if they had been so much stuff intended for the Harlem Flats. There they had to wait under a broiling sun until another Central Park car came along, and then were required to satisfy a surly and incredulous conductor that their tickets had already been taken from them. Is this the right way of doing business? Is it not rather treating the public as if they were so many pigs? That there may be no mistake, we may state that the car which shot the passengers into the roadway like dry rubbish was No. 29.

It is all very well to treat the nuisance arising from the mode in which the Harlem Flats have been filled in as a "*Herald* sensation," but that it is a real nuisance, and a source of great danger to the inhabitants of Harlem, cannot for a moment be doubted. The passengers by the Third Avenue Line to Harlem are obliged to hold their handkerchiefs to their noses as they pass through the infected locality; and connoisseurs in bad smells say that nothing like this particular stench can at present be found within a hundred miles of New-York. We are inclined to back the petroleum factories of Hunter's Point against Harlem Flats, and any of our readers who feel disposed to serve on a committee to test the question are at liberty to decide it. If something is not done by the authorities we shall have spotted fever or cholera or some other fine thing break out in the Harlem district before the Summer is over, and then what will the Police Surgeons say?

RESUMPTION THROUGH FUNDING.

A correspondent, who signs himself "Merchant," writes us a letter which we publish this morning, strongly urging on the Government the policy of preparing for resumption by funding its legal-tender notes. The letter expresses what we find to be a very general and very earnest feeling among commercial men, that it is absolutely impossible to regain stable prosperity in the present condition of our currency. Our readers will recall the letter signed E. S. J., which we published on the 29th ult. Its spirit and its recommendations with reference to resumption were substantially the same as those of the letter which we publish this morning. Both are from men whose judgment in financial matters is entitled to great respect, and who are accustomed to study the operations of the laws which govern this subject, at once minutely and on a comprehensive scale. Both of the writers agree that there is in the country a large surplus of currency over the amount required by the volume of business. Both agree, also, that not only on this account, but on account of the peculiar nature of paper money, the only hope of achieving permanent prosperity is to withdraw this currency, in part at least. And, what is of special importance, both of our correspondents, representing as business men quite different associations, knowing nothing of each other's purpose, and each expressing the result of independent study of the problem, are agreed that the only practicable thing for the Government to do is to fund the legal-tender notes.

Our readers may remember that THE TIMES has from a very early day pointed to funding as an efficient and as probably the most feasible method of dealing with the legal tenders. It is a method which naturally suggests itself to those familiar with the modes of conducting general business. In many respects the position of the Government is not at all different from that of an individual. If it borrows it must pay. If it cannot pay in cash, it must at least provide its creditors with that which yields an income—in other words, it must pay interest. Its credit depends, as much as that of individuals does, upon the prompt and scrupulous fulfillment of obligations; and when it neglects this, it suffers in the same way as any other untrustworthy debtor suffers—it gets less for its promises, and has to endure, in one form or another, the inevitable "shave." The fact that the Government can force men to loan it money, by making its notes a legal tender, is largely a misleading one. The notes are taken, in the long run, only at about their value independent of their legal-tender quality; and however widespread and obstinate the popular delusion may be that such notes are money, it is bound to be dispelled at some time, and the notes must be paid.

If the Government, then, stands on substantially the same footing as an individual debtor, it is obvious that funding its notes is one of the most natural, perhaps the only natural, way of disposing of them under existing circumstances. The position of the Government is not unlike that of a man who owes a heavy book account which is overdue, but which he has no means of paying in cash. In such a case, every business man would expect the creditor to demand and the debtor to give a note for the face of the account, bearing interest, and secured in the best possible manner. This is precisely what funding would amount to in the case of the Government. It would be pledging the taxation of the country to raise for the benefit of the public creditors, in the term for which bonds were issued, the amount for which the bonds were given, and in the meantime paying interest on that amount. No objection can be made to such a policy as this on the score of its justice as between the Government and its creditors. It is precisely what every business man would recognize as right in a similar case between individuals.

It is true that the position of the Government is apparently complicated by the fact that its outstanding notes are legal tender, and that anything which appreciates their value compels debtors who have borrowed for a long period to pay in a currency worth more than that they borrowed in. But that is an absolutely unavoidable difficulty, and unless the Government is never to pay its debt, this objection must be ignored. Undoubtedly the conditional repeal of the legal-tender clause would go far toward modifying the effect of this difficulty; but it would not entirely avoid it, and it does not seem to be a necessary adjunct to the process of resumption by funding. That process involves the gradual exchange of notes for bonds until the holders of the notes ceased to desire the exchange; and this would happen whenever the notes were equal to gold in value, and the current rate of interest on money became greater than the rate of interest on the bonds. Then it would make no difference whether the notes were or were not legal tender. They would pay debts as well without that quality as with it.

Another objection which will be urged to funding is that the notes as they now stand are the basis of banking. This we shall not at present discuss; but we call our readers' attention to the confident opinion of our correspondent, "Merchant," to the effect that banks can safely be relieved of any obligation to redeem their notes in greenbacks. It is the opinion of one who is experienced both in commercial business and in banking.

TWO GREAT CALAMITIES.

In addition to the large number of accidents for which men are immediately responsible, this year will be memorable for its great disasters by flood and earthquake. There have been destructive inundations in many portions of Europe, and terrestrial disturbances in Asia and South America have been more frightful and wide-spread than any known in late years. The earthquake of May 16, 17, and 18 shook a considerable range of country lying on the line between Venezuela and Colombia. A group of towns scattered through the valleys of San Cristobal and San José de Cucuta, south of Lake Maracaibo and along the base of a spur of the Andean chain, were utterly demolished. Nine of these towns were in Venezuela, chiefly in the Department of Merida; and ten were in Colombia, in the States of Santander and Pomplona. Some of these villages were small, but the total loss of life must be enormous, one estimate placing it as high as 14,000. In one village, for example, only six persons escaped with their lives. The loss of proporty is also variously estimated; but the destruction wrought at Cucuta, where the earthquake seems to have been most terrible, was frightful. The entire town was brought down in ruin, property to the value of $7,000,000 being wiped out of existence. The earthquake was a series of constant shakings for three days, with some intermissions, and terminating with the tremendous crash which came on the 18th of May, when villages were tumbled down as one might shake down a house of cards set up on a dining-table, by a jar of the furniture. So violent were these shocks that the inhabitants were obliged to lie upon the ground and grasp some object, to prevent being knocked over. When we reflect that an earthquake leaves the inhabitants of the smitten region no refuge, no place where they can flee for safety, we may have a faint conception of the terrors of that dreadful calamity in South America. Fire broke out in some of the ruined towns; unburied bodies remained among the ruins to poison the air with animal decay, and brigands seized the occasion in the general dismay to plunder and loot the abandoned houses and stores.

Although we have no official estimate of the loss of life by the floods in Southern France, it is not likely that so many persons have perished in those disastrous inundations as by the South American earthquakes. A late telegram says that it is officially announced in Paris that the original estimates were exaggerated, and that only 215 bodies have been recovered at Toulouse, where the greatest loss of life was supposed to have occurred. The destruction of property, however, is very great, and considering the extent of country ravaged, the effects of such a disaster must long be felt by the unfortunate inhabitants. The Garonne, rising in the Pyrenees, sweeps rapidly through the Department of Haute Garonne, in a broad but somewhat shallow stream, with flat valley lands on either side. The warning given to the people along the banks could not have been sufficient. Indeed, the accounts published in THE TIMES, which are earlier and more complete than any yet received, indicate that the inhabitants were surprised as by a thief in the night. We read of traveling actors found drowned with their tinsel robes on them; of families suddenly driven to the roofs of their dwellings where they miserably perished, and of workmen overwhelmed by the floods before they could escape. Though a flood is, as men say, "an act of God," human foresight might have prevented some of this loss of life.

The countries desolated by both these great calamities are peopled by those who have small security prepared for the future. In both cases their present means of subsistence are gone. Thousands of families are left penniless, and, without help from abroad, they must starve. The violence of the floods in the Garonne destroyed substantial dwellings that had withstood the wear of many years. It will be long before these will be replaced, or before habitable shelters can be made available. Nineteen towns and villages destroyed in South America leaves a huge scar on the surface of the country. Such a vast disaster entails misery and depression in a region heretofore fruitful and blessed with ordinary comfort. These calamities have fallen upon people whose woes appeal to the civilized world. It is not possible that their cry for help will be raised in vain.

MALARIA.

There are fashions in doctors' diagnoses of diseases, as there are in everything human, and it may be that just now the medical mind of New-York has a tendency to explain every bad symptom among the sick by the word "malaria." Certain it is, however, that during the past season great numbers of persons in this City were afflicted with those peculiar pains and aches—dull headache, pain in the back, weakness, giddiness, heaviness in the limbs, and occasional fever—which are forerunners or effects of fever and ague. Physicians have been in the habit of attributing the cause to the bad gases and foul air generated by digging up the soil in the Fourth avenue opening. But it is evident that the cause or causes of this malaria are much more wide-spread. There is hardly a locality within forty miles of New-York which has been entirely exempt from this scourge. It is true that the cases are always "brought in" from a distance, and never originate *in loco*; still there they are, in New-Jersey, on Staten Island, on Long Island, on the Hudson, on the Palisades, near the Sound; and the disease has been even found where it was never known before, on the old granite formation of Connecticut. It is evidently creeping up the Sound to the healthy region of the Connecticut hills. Here and there, indeed all around New-York, will be found localities which seem entirely exempt from it; still, suddenly, in such a year as this, the inhabitants seem to be subject to suspicious attacks. Height gives no exemption. On the top of the trap rocks near Bull's Ferry—fully three hundred feet above the river—is a splendid estate, which has been drained and underdrained repeatedly, now utterly uninhabitable from fever and ague.

The sea-shore sands do not always drive out the enemy. That beautiful coast at the Narrows, near Fort Hamilton, has been cursed with it, though we believe the recent draining operations have this season almost driven it away. Sunny hillsides and shaded valleys are alike exposed. The experience of all this region is something like this. The first settlers, whether on the Palisades or on the east bank of the Hudson, or near the Sound, find the country healthy. But, as they break up the ground and cut away the trees, bringing the disorganizing power of the sun on the decayed vegetation which has long lain buried, the imprisoned gases and miasmata are set loose, and people are soon attacked with this troublesome disorder; so that the few years succeeding the first settlement are usually more unhealthy than the first. We have spoken before of the experience of the Neperhan Valley; but it is a warning never to be forgotten. In former years, a lovely, healthy, rural spot, where, since the memory of man, fever and ague was almost unknown. Now, cut up by a useless railroad, which has converted the region into a succession of stagnant pools, and made the valley a lazaretto. Every house has been filled with cases of intermittent fever, and property is almost unsalable. Against a year of epidemic like the present, our rural readers cannot, perhaps, guard. But there are certain ordinary provisions which will usually avert the disease.

Trees as a cordon round a house are considered a prophylactic. They must not overshadow the building, for sun and air are the best sanitary preventive agents; but at a little distance, they seem, especially if camphor-bearing, like the Australian gum-tree, to absorb or avert the miasma. There are many authentic instances of this power of vegetation. Then, not too many trees should be cut down in the neighborhood. Our sun has a tremendous power, and it may be safer not to expose an old forest ground to its rays. Underdraining is a well-known preventive, and will sometimes (though not always) completely preserve a place. Ponds should be distrusted, even with running water through them, as they will become stagnant under the best of care. Bedrooms on the ground floor should be avoided; and in Spring and Autumn a little open fire be kept up in the evenings. The old Romans well understood the sanitary effect of an open fire on their malarious plains. Night air in April and September must be guarded against, nourishing food be habitually taken, a little solution of quinine kept at hand, and, with ordinary prudence, a family may escape all ill effects. For the encouragement of our rural house-owners, it should be remembered that England once suffered under intermittent fever as much as any part of the United States. In the time of CROMWELL, parts of Lincolnshire were almost uninhabitable from the "fen fever," and so with other districts of England. Underdraining and cultivation have changed it all in this respect. This will inevitably be the case here.

THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS AT SEA.

Persons who lost friends or relatives by the wreck of the *Schiller* will find but little consolation in the knowledge that, after careful inquiry, a competent tribunal has thrown the entire responsibility for that disaster upon the Captain of the ship. Neither is it likely that the German Government will accept, even if it rests satisfied with, this decision in a foreign court which reflects upon the competency of a German officer. But nevertheless there is much reason for congratulation that it has been possible, in an exhaustive and impartial investigation, to fix the blame where, in the opinion of most naval men, it unquestionably belongs. Apart from the mere satisfaction which is felt in the ability to explain the causes of the loss of the vessel, it serves also the more important purpose of throwing the liability upon the company for any losses that may have been involved in the negligence of their servants. The moral side of this obligation cannot be doubted; but it is also, we believe, a legal consequence of such a judgment in Germany as much as it would be here or in England. Whether the company will be able to resist an investigation in the country under whose flag the *Schiller* sailed, or whether they could, in the event of an adverse judgment, evade the just consequences, are questions which need not now be discussed.

In the court proceedings which followed the *Westfield* disaster, we saw how an unscrupulous company may, by the expenditure of money, avoid the performance of any, even the smallest, acts of justice to the victims of its negligence. But in the case of the *Atlantic*, of the White Star Line, which was wrecked on the shores of Nova Scotia in 1873, it is gratifying to notice that a different result has been reached. Mr. KRUGER, a German by descent, an Englishman by birth, and domiciled in America, was drowned in that ship. A few months ago his widow brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench in London against the company for compensation in damages for his death, alleging negligence against the officers of the ship. The company put in pleas denying their liability; but when the case was called in court, their counsel at once admitted their liability on the ground that they could not sustain the proposition that the Captain of the *Atlantic* had not been guilty of error, though it were but an error of judgment. Upon this it became only a question as to the amount of damages; and, after some consideration of the pecuniary means and earnings of the deceased, the court awarded the plaintiff £5,000—£2,000 to the widow, and £1,000 to each of her three children.

Without for a moment entertaining the idea that even this large award, or indeed any pecuniary award, can be regarded as a sufficient compensation for such losses, the decision in the case must be approved on the ground of simple justice. Great credit is due to the company of the White Star Line in that they have accepted the judgment without demur, and are willing to comply with it. Moreover, some sympathy will go with the company—for it has been a very enterprising line, and has carried over thousands of passengers with but one accident. Its popularity is undeniable. To the traveling public, however, the verdict to which we have just referred will be welcome. For it will undoubtedly tend to make all public carriers more careful than they now are of the lives of their passengers.

We should be glad to see the proprietors of the Eagle Company held pecuniarily responsible for every loss which was sustained through the wreck of the *Schiller*. If on all such occasions the courts would firmly and strictly follow the example of the Court of Queen's Bench in the *Atlantic* case, we should very soon hear of fewer disasters at sea. It would probably prove one of the best means available for the prevention of such disasters—quite as good as fog-horns and electric lights. Its importance even suggests whether it might not become a subject for mutual co-operation among the maritime nations. But at any rate, an example which will doubtless have considerable weight, has been set, and the interests of the public certainly demand that it shall be followed whenever losses at sea, either of life or property, can be shown to be the result of any degree of negligence or incompetency.

MRS. BRADSHAW AND THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Our attention has been called to the following passage in the Review of the evidence in the Beecher case which we published on the 3d instant, in reference to Mrs. Bradshaw: "She declares that Mrs. Tilton admitted the adultery to her, and said if the charge was ever made publicly she would 'sacrifice her husband and deny everything.' Mrs. Bradshaw reported this statement to Mr. Beecher, and he did not deny the adultery, but merely spoke of Mrs. Tilton as the 'poor child.'" It has been stated in print that Mrs. Tilton *did* confess her guilt to Mrs. Bradshaw; but Mrs. Bradshaw does not admit it in her evidence. The expressions above quoted appear in the evidence of Mrs. Moulton. Readers of the Review in question will be kind enough to make this correction—we believe the only one in the entire article which they will be called upon to make.

The all-important fact in connection with Mrs. Bradshaw's appearance in the case, and that on which particular stress was laid in the review, is that this lady wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher, dated October 4, 1873, in which she says: "Must I accept Theodore's awful story for truth?" To this appeal Mr. Beecher merely replied (Oct. 7, 1873,) that it would be well not to allow "the public to meddle with private and domestic affairs," and that "whatever differences have arisen have been amicably adjusted by those most deeply concerned." Moreover, it is upon record in the *West Charges* that Theodore Tilton accused Mr. Beecher of adultery to both Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw; that he was called before a committee of the church to answer for it; and that then and there Mr. Beecher said "he had no charges" to make against Mr. Tilton.

Mrs. Bradshaw's *letter* is the vital part of the case so far as she is concerned: and as to the authenticity of that there is no doubt.

We shall not take up the time of our readers, or waste our own, by replying to the careless criticisms upon the review which have been published by the defendant's advocates. There is one in the Cincinnati *Commercial* which may be taken as a type of the rest, the writer of which sets about the task of correcting our "Review" in the following manner:

"The review article of THE TIMES is in four sections, the first of which is entitled 'The Origin of the Charge,' and the opening sentence runs thus:

'The defense reposed in a great degree upon the theory that the charge of adultery was never brought against Mr. Beecher throughout the negotiations and correspondence which preceded the trial.'

This is, of course, an error at the very beginning. The defense never denied that the charge of adultery was made by Tilton last Summer before the Church Investigating Committee."

We need not point out that the "negotiations and correspondence which preceded the trial" came to an end prior to Tilton's appearance before the Church Investigating Committee; consequently, our statement is strictly correct—as, indeed, the heedless writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* takes the trouble to prove:

"The defense held that the charge of adultery was never brought to *Beecher's knowledge by Tilton or the Moultons, or anybody else, till last Summer.*"

And this ground the writer takes, in utter ignorance of the fact that in October 1873, Tilton was summoned before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church for having accused his Pastor of adultery, and that Mr. Beecher was present at that meeting—surely it will not be said in ignorance of its object!—and said, being challenged by Tilton, that he had no "charges to make." "Whatever differences," said Mr. Beecher, "have been between us have been amicably adjusted, and, so far as I am concerned, buried. I have no charges." Yet he himself had been accused of adultery by Tilton, as the written charges against Tilton (brought by Mr. West) fully proved. They were recorded by D. W. Tallmadge, Clerk of the Plymouth Church Committee, and could not have been hidden from Mr. Beecher. "If," said Tilton, "the minister of this church has anything whereof to accuse me, let him now speak, and I shall answer, as God is my judge." To which Mr. Beecher said: "He asks if I have any charge to make against him. I have none." And he continued as quoted above. Date, 31st October, 1873.

So much, then, for the "corrections" of the writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. His general line of advocacy may be fairly gathered from the following passage, which he is accounting for Mr. Beecher's conduct:

"He does not seem to have thought over any line of action, or drawn up any programme, or considered the logic of the situation, or dreamed of the subsequent evolution. There was a devil of an uproar, and he was at the bottom of it, and he felt horribly bad about it, and he was willing to make any sort of reparation, and he was overwhelmed with work, and he had coddled the Tiltons, and he never did get into such a scrape before, and he cried to God and man for help, and he was overjoyed at beholding a 'mutual friend,' like Moulton, and so forth. Poor Beecher! Helpless child of genius! Miserable innocence in the toils! To criticise in detail the words and conduct of such a man, under such a hurricane, is, of course, to make out a bad case for him."

Our readers will now be able to judge for themselves how much cause Mr. Beecher still has, even after all that has happened, to pray to be delivered from his friends. They have been, and are, more damaging to him than all his adversaries put together.

THE END OF GREENBACKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your prominent editorial paragraph of Saturday, calling the attention of "business men" to the large withdrawal of currency during the last year, is encouraging, and suggestive of some things which the country should not much longer keep out of mind.

For one thing it reminds the readers of THE TIMES that in all the early exigencies of our Government business men were looked to and called upon for practical ideas, and that they furnished them. It also recalls to the writer the fact that in November, 1873, only two months after the panic, the leading merchants of New-York—those who remained masters of their own affairs—saw clearly that the volume of business would be greatly diminished for several years, and that, as a matter of course, the currency must be contracted accordingly.

The records of your Chamber of Commerce show that the Government and the country were at that early day warned by business men against the delusion of more inflation, but, in spite of this, and in defiance of all history and all natural laws, the Forty-third Congress, in April, 1874, enacted that therea'ter the limit of legal tender should be raised from $356,000,000 to $400,000,000; and but for a second thought of the President and his ever-memorable veto, that Congress—whose financial wisdom will be a subject for derision in all future time—would have fastened upon the people that monstrous error!

The steady contraction of the currency now going on, by the action of forces as irresistible as the tides of the sea, points unmistakably to the end of legal tender. Its author (Mr. Chase) understood its destiny, and provided for it at its birth. He made it to be funded. He never dreamed of paying it in coin. It represents nothing but the waste of war; it is a part of our permanent burden; we cannot be taxed now to pay the principal of the war debt; neither can we hoard or borrow the coin to redeem it under existing or proximate circumstances. Greenbacks must therefore remain as dishonored promises of the United States, or be funded; nor is it too much to say that until funding begins in earnest we shall have no sound basis for legitimate business. Banks under the existing laws (thanks to the inflationists) are permitted to furnish as much currency as may be needed, and *when* required. Repeal the requirement of redemption of bank notes in greenbacks, and provide for funding the latter at the rate of three, four, or five millions per month, and the first step toward the restoration of a prosperous and sound business will have been taken.

The talk of resuming specie payments in 1879 is sheer nonsense. Let the Government first take care of its own broken promises, and it will then be in a position to require the banks to resume as soon as practicable. It is apparent now to nearly everybody that the business of putting out bank notes based upon the bonds of the United States cannot be overdone for any protracted period of time, nor to any dangerous extent, and if this be really true, what other objection can be made to funding greenbacks than the payment of interest upon them? And shall this Government crush out all honest business to save four and a half per cent. per annum on $375,000,000? MERCHANT.

OBITUARY.

REV. P. E. MORIARTY, D. D.

A Philadelphia dispatch of Sunday announced the death of this noted Roman Catholic clergyman and scholar at Villanova College, on Saturday. Dr. Moriarty was born at Mountjoy place, in Dublin, Ireland, July 4, 1805. He entered the novitiate house of the Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine at Callon, in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1820, at the age of fifteen, and by direction of his superiors in the order, who had charge of his education, was sent to Rome at the age of sixteen, where he received the degree of Master of Sacred Theology at the early age of 19. He returned to Ireland and was sent to the Convent of his order in Dublin. Here he became prominent among the Roman Catholic preachers of the day. In 1834 he was sent to India, where he labored among natives and Europeans, citizens and soldiers, and was appointed Vicar General of that region, officiating also as first Chaplain of the British forces stationed in Madras. Here the genial nature of Dr. Moriarty brought him into close social relations with the British officers, and the mess-room stories were made the basis of narratives in the pleasant lectures and conversations of this learned priest. The characters he here encountered and described were, it is understood, made the foundation upon which Lever constructed his famous story of *Charles O'Malley*.

Dr. Moriarty was called to Rome in 1839 to report to the Propaganda the work done in India, which was so satisfactory that he was made coadjutor Bishop of Madras. Later he was sent to Philadelphia as Pastor of the Church of St. Augustine and head of the Augustinian Order in the United States. During the riots of 1844 his church was demolished, and he returned to Europe to raise funds to rebuild it. He was introduced by Daniel O'Connell, then Chairman of the Irish Repeal Association, to that organization, and the great agitator otherwise aided him in his mission. He again visited Rome in 1847, and was made Assistant General of his order for the provinces of Ireland and America. In 1854 he was appointed President of Villanova College, and held the position several years. He wrote many books and was a poet of some repute, and during his life enjoyed the friendship of Lord Byron, Daniel Webster, Moore, Archbishop Hughes, Cardinals Mezzafonti and McCloskey, and Dr. Brownson. He withdrew from the more active duties of his office about six months ago to Villanova, where he passed the closing days of his life.

WILLIAM WHITLOCK, JR.

Mr. William Whitlock, Jr., an old and extensive shipping merchant of this City, died on Sunday at his residence in West Thirty-fourth street, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Whitlock began his business career in 1812, and in 1825 established the Havre line of packet-ships, retaining an interest with the line until its discontinuance at the breaking out of the late civil war. He dealt extensively in cotton and was a large importer of china and East India goods. His business life, which was a long and successful one, terminated three years ago.

FIRE ISLAND.

The weather has been most enjoyable at this popular watering-place during the past week. Very seldom has there been an absence of a good fresh breeze, and the nights are always cool. The fishing has been good, especially "outside," and Spanish mackerel are looked for this week. The sheeps'-head are abundant in the Bay, and so are sea-bass, black fish, and porgies. The following are a few out of the large number of arrivals reported at the Surf Hotel during the past week: B. Haxtun and family, New-York; E. F. Cotting, New-York; B. L. Smyth, New-York; Dr. L. A. Sayre and wife, New-York; Dr. Joseph Worster, New-York; R. A. Welsford and wife, New-York; O. M. Bogart, New-York; Theodore Timpson and son, New-York; A. J. Parker, Jr., and family, Albany; George H. B. Hill and wife, New-York; E. P. Scott and wife, New-York; F. A. Seaman and family, New-Jersey; Arthur J. Peabody and family, New-York; W. J. Mauriac and wife, New-York; Charles F. Tretbar and wife, New-York; E. F. Holbrook, New-York; Jackson S. Schultz and family, New-York; Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Flushing; Hon. C. F. Case and wife, Jersey City; W. E. Smalley, New-York; Fellowes Davis, New-York; Edward Moran and family, New-York; George Jones and wife, New-York; F. M. Lockwood and family, New-York; John Wadsworth and family, New-York.

SALE OF THE PARK THEATRE.

The Park Theatre of this City was sold at auction yesterday, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, by Mr. James M. Miller, the real estate broker and auctioneer. The property, which is situated on Broadway, south-east corner of Twenty-second street, was purchased by Michael Gross & Son, for $42,000, subject to a claim of $17,000 for back rent. The theatre, since its first opening in the Fall of 1873 met with but a very indifferent patronage, notwithstanding laborious exertions on the part of Mr. William Stuart, the lessee, to insure its success. During the Winter of 1873 and the Spring of 1874 the house repeatedly closed and opened spasmodically. The highly-successful run of Mark Twain's "Gilded Age" last Fall somewhat encouraged the management, but no sooner was that play withdrawn from its boards than its fortunes again began to diminish. French and English opera bouffe and negro minstrelsy constituted its latest attractions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 10th inst. you copy from the Boston *Journal* an anecdote related by "Burleigh," as applicable to the late Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. The anecdote is intended to convey the impression that Mr. Dickinson was profoundly ignorant of the classics, but was shrewd enough to conceal his ignorance and to cause his hearers to believe that he was familiar with them. This is entirely incorrect. It is true that Mr. Dickinson, in his early years, did not have the opportunities and advantages of many other statesmen, but it is also true that he applied himself, later in life, to the acquisition of a knowledge of the subjects he had been unable to pursue in his youth—among others, the classics—and with such success that few men not college Professors possessed a better practical education in these branches.

The last social gathering that Mr. Dickinson attended was a dinner party at the house of E. W. Stoughton, of this City. During the entertainment the conversation turned on the comparative merits of different translations of Homer's "Iliad," and it was remarked by those present that Mr. Dickinson's knowledge of the subject was surpassed by none, and that his criticisms and conversations generally on the subject were marked by unusual insight and ability.

"Burleigh," in relating the anecdote referred to, has confounded Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, formerly United States Senator from this State, with a man familiarly known as "Bray" Dickinson, who, I believe, was at one time a State Senator from Corning, Steuben County. The very anecdote applied by "Burleigh" to Daniel S. Dickinson was often related by the latter as a good joke on the gentleman from Steuben.

HORACE E. DRESSER.
No. 51 WALKER STREET, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1875.

PIE CHERRIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on pie induces me to send a mouthful of the real old-fashioned sour pie cherry, such as were used for that purpose when we were boys. The kind is not extinct, as you seem to think, but people who keep eating-houses in these degenerate days don't care for their customers' stomachs—only for the cash that finds its way to the till. Every one hopes to get rich in about two years, and takes no pride in having the reputation of giving an article worth the money charged. This is not confined to pie. In old times you could get a dish of roast beef, roasted and basted on a spit. It had then some taste of beef. Now what can you get? Beef baked in an oven-range, and not fit for a Christian stomach, and all dishes called roast done in same way. There is, however, one place that I know of where roast meats are cooked in the old-fashioned and proper manner, and that is Pontin's chop-house in Benson street, rear of Jaffray's store. If you can raise fifty cents, and desire a good roast, go there at 12 to 1, and you won't see your grand mother that night. BURDOCK.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 12, 1875.

[We have received the cherries, and will make our contributor eat them.]

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—M'GREW SAYS HE HAS MADE NO CHARGES AGAINST HOLT—REVENUE DECISIONS—THE TRI-WEEKLY MAIL ON THE MISSISSIPPI TO BE DISCONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A letter has been received from McGrew saying he has made no charges against Chief Clerk Holt, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in connection with the whisky frauds. No information whatever has reached the department to-day from any quarter on that subject.

DECISION AS TO DAMAGED MERCHANDISE.

The Treasury Department recently presented to the Attorney General for his opinion two questions arising under the act of July 14, 1870, as re-enacted in the Revised Statutes, and under the act of March 3, 1875, providing for an increase of duties upon certain classes of merchandise therein specified. The first question was whether damage received during the voyage between the foreign port and the port of first arrival by merchandise entered for immediate transportion to an interior port of destination, under the above statutory provision, is to be ascertained at that port of first arrival or at the port of destination. If at the port of destination, then whether the ten days within which proof of damage is to be lodged in the Custom-house is to be computed from the landing of such merchandise at the last port. After reviewing the law, the Attorney General says he is clearly of the opinion that the damage received during the ocean voyage by goods entered for immediate transportation, under section 2,900 of the Revised Statutes, should be ascertained at the port of final destination; section 2,927 prohibits any allowance for damage on merchandise that has entered, unless proof to ascertain such damage shall be lodged in the Custom-house of the port where such merchandise has been landed within ten days after the landing of such merchandise. The phrase, "port where such merchandise has been landed," is not, by its terms, exclusively applicable to the port of first arrival, but may be applied to the port of destination; and in the case of merchandise entered for immediate transportation it must be understood to signify the port of destination, since it is at the Custom-house of that port that proof is to be used. The words, "after the landing of such merchandise" must be taken to mean after the landing at the port of destination. The Attorney General is clear therefore that the computation of the "ten days" is to be made from the landing of the merchandise at the last port.

The next question submitted was whether merchandise imported into New-York prior to the date of the act of March 3, 1875, but which arrived at an interior port under an immediate transportation bond without appraisement after that date, is liable to the increase of duties therein provided.

The Attorney General says a severe verbal construction of the statute would perhaps make the merchandise thus liable, but the operation of such a construction would be to impose an increased duty upon one case of goods which arrived in a particular ship at the port of New-York, and to exempt another case of the same goods by the same ship and arriving at the same date. This could not have been the intent of Congress thus to discriminate between goods which went into a public store in New-York and those which, arriving at the same date, passed on to the port of final destination under an immediate transportation bond. A construction which would make goods in this predicament liable to increased duty would be unequal, severely technical, and oppressive. It is a sound rule in the construction of a statute of the United States which imposes a tax, or rather a burden, on the citizen, and when there may be a doubt

NEBRASKA CROPS.

A BRIGHTER VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE STATE ONE OF THRIFT AND PLENTY—THE REPORTS OF GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES EXAGGERATED—THE RAINS A PROTECTION TO THE CROPS—THE VISITS OF THE GRASSHOPPER DEPENDENT ON ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS—THE RED PARASITE NOT HOSTILE TO THE GRASSHOPPER—NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT—GREAT PROMISES OF ALL THE CEREAL CROPS THIS YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., Thursday, July 8, 1875.

Taking the two seasons together Nebraska has suffered more from the grasshoppers than any of her sister States that have been afflicted. Last season her fertile fields were the first prey of these insects in their southern flight, and this year they have been the feeding-places of the hordes that hatched in Lower Kansas and Missouri, and are passing over to their proper dwelling-place upon the alkaline lands of the North-west. Yet the destruction of crops has not been extensive or general, even in this State, and the reports as to the devastation have been in the main exaggerated. As in Missouri and Kansas, so in Nebraska are there points where the "hopper" has destroyed the crops as clean as a blistering flame could have done; but they are now few and far between, and the general appearance of the country, so far as a careful observation of it can determine, is one of thrift and plenty. The terrible affliction of last year and the minor one of this has of course left its impress upon some parts of the State and had its effect upon the people; but notwithstanding this they are generally in good spirits, and the crops in splendid condition. The results of the "grasshopper raids" last season were so disastrous in this State that there was an unnecessary alarm upon their appearance this year that led to the circulation of exaggerated reports as to their operations and effect upon the crops. The average Nebraskan turns pale at the sight of a grasshopper and pictures to himself all sorts of ills that are to befall him when the great army shall come, of which the few resting upon his gate-posts and casting a wistful eye upon his teeming fields, he regards as but the skirmish line. But in most instances the main body did not come this year, and if it did, it filled the air like the flakes of a heavy snow-storm and passed over in rapid flight to other fields beyond where it spent the night in feeding upon some others crops.

The splendid rainfall in this region has had much to do with the preservation of the crops from the ravages of the grasshoppers and will do much to prevent a similar incursion of these insects next season, if it does not prove an almost effectual barrier to them, for they will not live in a damp atmosphere, and would starve rather than hunt food where a fair degree of moisture pervades the growing crops. The terrible drought of the past years has been the prime cause of the "grasshopper plague." Too much rain upon their native soil undoubtedly drove them out in search of a more congenial atmosphere, and, finding the parched fields of Kansas and Nebraska inviting their presence, they passed south, devouring everything in their road. When they passed over this State last season it was too early for them to deposit their eggs and they did not perform this first step toward incubation until they reached Lower Kansas, Missouri, and Upper Indian Territory some time in the latter part of August and early in September. It is the offspring of the hordes that passed over last season that have done the damage this, in their flight north-west; and had it not been for the copious showers that have hurried them on, the damage would have been tenfold what it is. When they are to return, if ever, is a question for the experience of the future to solve. I do not believe that human power can correct or direct their movements in the least, nor do I believe that the States which have been afflicted last year and this are any more apt to be afflicted again than any other of the Western States, unless the atmospheric conditions in them should be more favorable to the insects than in their sister States. The same grasshopper that has committed such depredations in these States the past two years exists in almost every other State in the Union in greater or less numbers, for I have made careful comparisons and microscopic examinations of them, and in extreme dry seasons the number increases with remarkable rapidity. In comparatively wet seasons in all the States vast numbers die, and thus the number is kept so decreased as to ordinarily prevent their doing damage in States well settled, and where there is a fair rain-fall. But let there be a drought for a few years in succession in any State, and it would certainly be found that there would be reports from that State of "grasshopper ravages." Therefore, a fair average of rain-fall each season, or every other season, if this theory be correct, will prevent "grasshopper raids" in any State, and from the amount that has fallen this season, in these afflicted States, I regard them perfectly safe from the grasshopper plague for another season at least. As I before remarked, the visits of the hoppers, so far as human foresight can determine, entirely depend upon atmospheric conditions favorable to their necessities, and no power can arrest their progress when these conditions invite their presence. As well might you strive to dam the tides of the ocean with a straw as to devise means to slaughter them to prevent damage, for their vast numbers are without the reach of human ingenuity. Swarms miles long, miles wide, and no telling how deep, filling the air like a cloud, and settling down upon a locality, defy the power of man to reach them or to arrest their devastation.

The proposition that the little red parasite which you find in almost every "hopper" is a deadly enemy to the insect upon which it feeds is, in my judgment, untenable. My observation, backed by microscopic examinations, teaches that the parasite is to the "hopper" what the louse is to the Indian, and has about as much to do with determining his lease of life. Out of a hundred or more careful examinations of grasshoppers in all stages of life and death, I can find nothing to warrant the belief that the parasite bears any other relation to it than that of a companion, in which the larger insect finds satisfaction, if not comfort. If, then, there is no means of destroying these pests, and no enemy is known sufficiently strong to insure their destruction, some may take a gloomy view of the prospect in this new country. But there is no occasion for it. This whole grasshopper business has been grossly exaggerated, and there is no cause for alarm as to the future, and not half so much to regret in the past as we have been given to suppose. This is a new country, and the fact is patent that a majority of those who come here are ill-prepared for the necessities of this soil. They come with barely enough means to begin life with, and when they turn over the sod of the prairie, which at best can only bring half a crop the first year, and plant their seed, they are compelled to rely upon what it brings to keep them from starvation. Should this from any cause fail there is suffering, for whole neighborhoods are in the same fix, suffer from the same cause, and cannot, therefore, help one another. In a few years, when the country gets more thickly settled and those who live here get better able to stand any loss whatever, there will be little if any more fear of grasshoppers than there is of weevil in the Eastern States. Five years hence, if the same destruction of crops in this region took place from the same cause, it would hardly be heard of outside the limits of the State, and there would be no asking for charity from abroad.

This year the crop in this State will be very large—larger, I presume, than ever before in the history of the State; for not more than one-twentieth part of it has been visited by grasshoppers, and in that portion no general damage likely to interfere with the general yield throughout the State has been done. The same general remarks as to the extent of the ravages that applied to Missouri and Kansas will also apply to Nebraska. Spots in several counties on the eastern boundary of the State have been visited and destroyed, but I could not name a single county in which the devastation has been general or in which there will not be fair crops of nearly all kinds of grain. The wheat crop will, I am informed, be beyond all expectation, and oats, barley, rye, &c., promises exceedingly well, while corn never promised so abundant a crop as this season. I have heard it estimated that there would be from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of wheat raised for exportation from this State this season, and that the acreage resown this Fall would be very largely in excess of last year. There is very little complaining on the part of the people, and almost every one seems in good spirits and satisfied with the condition of affairs. Even in the region infested by the "hoppers" I have found this the case, and I have also seen crops that were destroyed once this season and replanted that many of our Eastern farmers would be glad to swap for, and think they had a good deal the best of the bargain.

There are also a good many reports about the recent floods in this country that need correction. In some parts of Missouri and Kansas there has been a good deal of rain-fall that has done some damage to the railroads, but it has injured the crops very little. The storms in this region have done no damage to speak of, but a great deal of good to the growing crops. In Iowa, as in Nebraska, this is also the case. Iowa has suffered some little by the grasshoppers this season, but not enough to estimate. Taking the State through the crops are very heavy, and likely to be larger than for years past.

The reports I have given in regard to the extent of the grasshopper ravages, condition of the crops, &c., have been gleaned from actual and careful observation in the States of which I have spoken. They have been noted without attempt at varnish and given in as plain terms as possible. Now that I am about to look elsewhere and deal with other subjects, I do not find an assertion in any of them I would correct or modify. In all the four States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa, of which I have written, there is no cause for complaint as to the crops. In fact, there is cause for rejoicing that they are so abundant and that the future promises so well.

IOWA CROP REPORTS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 12.—The *Nonpariel* will to-morrow contain crop advices from correspondents and exchanges from the Counties of Mills, Pottawatomie, Fremont, Page, Cass, Shelby, Montgomery, Adams, Taylor, Union, Harrison, and Iowa, with the following general result:

Wheat, Oats and Barley—Nearly a full crop, with slight rust in one or two counties, and isolated spots.

Corn—Something more than a two-thirds crop.

Grass and vegetables in excellent condition; potatoes were never better.

Farmers are satisfied with the prospects.

HENRY G. MORRIS' FAILURE.

ARGUMENT TO DISSOLVE THE INJUNCTION AGAINST MR. ERVIN — DECISION RESERVED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, before Judges Hare and Mitchell, the case of the assignees of Henry G. Morris against Alexander Ervin, who is charged in an affidavit of Morris with embezzling large sums of money while employed as confidential agent for the Southwark Iron Foundry of this city, came up for argument. The plaintiff's bill has been published in THE TIMES, and Ervin filed an answer thereto, denying the charges in toto. The affidavit sets forth that Mr. Morris, contrary to his sworn statement, examined the books of the establishment every day, and that Mr. Ervin indorsed his (Morris') notes to heavy amounts, as a mark of the confidence he felt in Mr. Morris' ability to pay. One of the transactions amounted to $108,000 in a single month. He denied that he drew out the cash assets of Mr. Morris in large sums, and the books do not show it. In regard to Mr. Ervin's account with the Seventh National Bank, he placed $45,333 76 in the institution on the 30th of April, 1875, and the same was charged in his personal account in the private ledger of Mr. Morris. A disclaimer is filed that Mr. Ervin is not possessed of any real estate and bank stock. This the plaintiff's lawyer, Mr. Lewis W. Smith, took up and pointedly argued that a few days before Mr. Morris failed, Mr. Ervin had transferred a large amount of his bank stock to his brother, and that his account in the Seventh National Bank credited him with but $74. Mr. Ervin's affidavits are substantiated, so far as Mr. Morris' personal examination of the books at stated intervals are concerned, by nearly all the clerks and book-keepers in the establishment. After hearing the argument, Mr. Morris being represented by ex-Gov. Porter, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Ervin by Hon. Wm. S. Price, the Judges agreed to hold the matter under advisement, and allow the plaintiffs an opportunity to present a precedent in their case, returnable to-morrow morning, when the final decision will be given. Should the injunction be allowed, and a civil suit for the recovery of the amount of money alleged to be misappropriated by Ervin be commenced, and finally won by Mr. Morris, his creditors would realize substantially, but as his estate now stands the creditors will come out of the small end of the horn. Many of them are mining companies and brokers.

REOPENING OF THE MINING WORKS.

THE MINERS DISSATISFIED WITH THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION—STRIKES AT ST. CLAIR AND WADESVILLE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 12.—Since the resumption of work there have been signs of discontent among the miners in the employ of individual coal operators against the ten per cent. reduction. The men aver that a compromise would be more just to all parties concerned. Though the dissatisfaction among the men has existed in various parts of the region for some time, there was no strike inaugurated until to-day, when the miners turned out at St. Clair to a man. At Wadesville all the outside laborers struck. It was hoped there would be a compromise at St. Clair, but dispatches from there to-night contradict this, and report that the men will not go to work. The collieries at both places are owned and operated by individual enterprise, and give employment to a large number of men and boys.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

BEAVER, Utah, July 12.—The trial of John D. Lee for his connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857, in Southern Utah, at which time 140 emigrants, men, women, and children, from Arkansas and Missouri, were murdered, will probably come up on the 15th inst. There are a great many witnesses in town. Twenty of them have addressed a communication to Marshal Maxwell, asking means of subsistence, and an examination in Chambers, that they might return home to attend to their crops. Gen. Maxwell answered that the usual mileage and fees was all he could pay, and that the District Attorney would take his own course in regard to taking testimony.

THE WHISKY SEIZURES IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—The *Tribune* to-morrow morning will contain the following from George W. Fishback, of St. Louis:

"As to the charges which have appeared in the Chicago journals for the last three or four days, implicating me in whisky frauds at St. Louis, permit me, while passing through your city, to make a simple denial of the truth of all such reports emanating from Washington or elsewhere. Referring especially to a telegram in your paper of this morning, I desire to state that the story as gathered by your correspondent is a most absurd fabrication from beginning to end, all its parts hanging upon a certain document signed by Messrs. McKee and Houser, of the *Globe*, and myself, of the *Democrat*, concerning negotiations for consolidation of the two newspapers, which had no relation whatever to whisky frauds or the seizures of distilleries and rectifying houses in St. Louis."

THE WESTERVILLE SALOON-KEEPER'S TROUBLES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 12.—Last night the now notorious Corbin saloon building at Westerville was discovered to be on fire, but before it was fairly under way the flames were extinguished. It is said some unknown parties entered the building, and placing a lot of rubbish in an inner room, piled all the bottled liquor on it, and then set it on fire. Between the explosion which followed and the fire, the building is now worth very little. Corbin is at present ill with fever, but declares that when he recovers he will start anew in another saloon.

The people are greatly elated over the closing of this place, and declare that no saloon will be tolerated in their town.

As to the origin of the fire another report says that parties left by Corbin to watch the saloon got drunk and upset a lamp, which caused the fire.

A WAR OF RACES IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—The *Courier-Journal's* Clarksville, Tenn., special says two Irishmen, named Connors and Jeffcott, attacked a colored boy with a knife on Saturday night last. Next morning a body of about twenty negroes attacked the two Irishmen and ran them into a grocery, whence they were afterward taken by the Police to the station-house for safety. The same night the negroes assaulted the grocery with pistols, stones, and axes, almost demolishing the building. Several disreputable houses were also robbed and the alarm-bell rung. While the Police were investigating the cause of the alarm the friends of the Irishmen broke down the door of the calaboose and set them free. A general riot was feared at one time, but everything is quiet to-night. No one was seriously hurt.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FAR SOUTH-WEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Australian Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship McGregor, from Sydney, via Auckland and Honolulu, arrived here to-day.

She brings Australian news to June 5. No new discoveries of importance in the mines of New South Wales had been reported.

The Victoria Parliament opened on the 25th of May; the Governor in his speech stated that the educational system had been firmly established.

Efforts were being made to construct a railroad from the Cape Patterson coal fields to a Western port.

The Commissioners of the Melbourne Exhibition had decided not to open it until Sept. 2.

Destructive rains had prevailed in various parts of New Zealand. The development of the new mining districts was less rapid than had been expected.

There had been heavy gales on the coast.

The ship Cyrene from San Francisco was at Timam, and the bark Princess Alice was at the same port loading grain.

It was reported that the ship Elerslie, coal laden, had been wrecked.

The Ellibank Castle had been wrecked on Ninety-mile Island, near Timaru.

The ship Emerald, from San Francisco, en route for Edenberry Island to load guano for Europe, took fire in Honolulu Roads, Hawaii. By the aid of the crew of the United States ship Pensacola the ship was towed to a wharf at Honolulu. At noon on the same day the fire was supposed to be subdued, but it broke out again at 4 P. M., and the ship was scuttled by cannon shot and sunk alongside the wharf. The cause of the fire is unknown. The King and Prince Royal worked with the men in trying to subdue the flames.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Hibernian, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, reports July 7 passing a number of icebergs.

Carrie Currier, six years old, fell into the river at Saco, Me., yesterday, and was drowned.

Monsigneur Charles La Rique, Bishop of St. Hyacinth, died at Beloeil, P. Q., yesterday morning.

Hon. John Tracy, a prominent merchant of Albany, died yesterday morning suddenly, of heart disease.

The steamer Carroll reports that on her voyage to Boston she lost overboard a seaman named Peter Johnson.

Senator Logan arrived in San Francisco yesterday. He has no intention of taking part in the campaign.

A survey has been made of the sunken ship Emerald at San Francisco, and it has been decided that she can be raised and repaired.

The King of Saxony has conferred the Order of Albert on Dr. A. M. Ross, the naturalist of Toronto.

The United States steamers Lancaster and Despatch arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday morning from Florida. The Lancaster has infectious fever on board, and has gone into quarantine.

Three of the crew of the King Caloric are under arrest at St. John, N. B., for the murder of a shipmate, and the entire crew will be examined on a charge of mutiny.

Quite a heavy pressure is being brought to bear on the Post Office Department by some of the citizens of Derby, Conn., to have the name of that office changed to Birmingham.

The death sentence of Archibald Rogers, for killing Lerus Seeley in a drunken row in St. John, New-Brunswick, is commuted to imprisonment for life.

Lumber freights at Ottawa, Ontario, were a shade higher during the week, there being a rise of twenty-five cents per 1,000 feet to Albany and New-York.

Capt. Richard Wash, of Summerside, and three other persons, were drowned off Malpeque Harbor, Prince Edward Island, on Thursday last, during a squall.

Lewis Gerwig, of Cincinnati, and Charles Church, of Zanesville, Ohio, were drowned Sunday night at Zanesville, by the upsetting of a skiff. They were intoxicated.

The body of John Martin, a boy sixteen years of age, who has been missing for a week past, was found yesterday afternoon in the dock at the Commercial Wharf, Boston.

Heavy rains since Saturday have swollen the small streams in Indiana. Railroad and other bridges are damaged and trains delayed. The crops are also badly damaged.

Joseph Verily, an Englishman, a steerage passenger by the steamer Hibernian, two days after leaving Liverpool, while in a fit of delirium tremens, cut his throat with a jack-knife, and died soon afterward.

Monsignor Roncetti, the bearer of the beretta to Cardinal McCloskey, of New-York, is in Quebec, and gave an audience at the Archiepiscopal Palace Sunday. In the evening he was entertained at dinner by the Lieutenant Governor. He leaves for Halifax to-day, en route to New-York.

A meeting of the Supreme Black Encampment of America is to be held in Toronto, Ontario, to-day. Delegates are present from the principal cities and towns of the Dominion, and from New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Troy, and Newark, N. J.

A carriage containing Mrs. Bernard, of Beloeil, P. Q., her two daughters and a son and two neighbors was run into by a special train near Beloeil Bridge Sunday. Two ladies sitting on the back seat were killed. Mrs. Bernard and one of her daughters were badly injured and are not expected to live.

A LADIES' CENTENNIAL COMMISSION IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—Mrs. Judge H. C. Caldwell, Chairman of the Ladies' Centennial Committee for Arkansas, has succeeded in organizing a Ladies' Centennial Commission to co-operate with the State Board, in order that Arkansas may be properly represented at Philadelphia next year. The State Board is now engaged collecting specimens for the exhibition.

TWO GIRLS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—Miss Lena Hebb, aged nineteen, and Miss Cecilia Keibert, aged seventeen years, were killed by lightning on Wednesday last, in St. Mary's County, Md. The young ladies were seated near the door of the residence of Walter Hebb, when a tree about ten feet distant was struck, and they were instantly killed. Miss Keibert was from this county, on a visit to Miss Hebb.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 12.—The latest advices from Newfoundland say that the fishing is improving in the neighborhood of St. Johns. Very little had been done in the northern bays, and the fishermen who had the means were proceeding to Labrador to renew operations on that coast. From the westward the reports were also discouraging. The prospects were good for the crops in the agricultural districts.

WRECKAGE AFLOAT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12.—A large portion of the wreck of a schooner drifted ashore this afternoon in front of James Seligman's cottage, carrying away ropes and anchors from the bathing grounds, and doing other damage along the beach. With the ebb tide it has floated out to sea.

A MAN AND WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—A man of about fifty, and a woman about forty-five years of age were found drowned in the lake at Waukegan yesterday afternoon. They had been loitering about the place since Saturday, and were entirely unknown in the vicinity. It is supposed they deliberately committed suicide by walking into the water. The Coroner's Jury this morning rendered a verdict of found drowned.

BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 12.—A break in the canal a mile east of here took place about 1 o'clock this morning. One hundred and fifty feet of the embankment was carried away. The boat John Greenway was carried through and broken amidships, and the boat S. S. Worthington caught in the break.

THE ALBANY YACHT RACES.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—In the yacht race to-day, which was continued from the 5th of July, twelve boats started. The C. R. Knowles came in a fair winner by 100 yards, the Eddie, of Troy, being second. The distance was five miles and return. Time about 4 hours and 20 minutes.

THE AMERICAN BOOK-TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 12.—The members of the American Book-trade Association are arriving on every train. About 150 members are already here, representing twenty-seven different States. The leading publishing-houses and metropolitan newspapers are fully represented.

THE TURF.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

THE POOLS ON TO-DAY'S CONTESTS—THE ENTRIES—THE RUNNING AND HURDLE RACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 12.—The lapse of two whole days since the last races seems to have increased the anxiety of the turfmen here to risk their money on the running of to-morrow. The selling of auction and French pools was resumed with spirit this evening at several of the hotels. In the official sales the race of a mile and three-quarters for the three-year olds was given the most attention, although it is not known what horse will run. There will be representatives of the stables of McGrath, Harnev, Puryear, and Chamberlin. The wonderful success of McGrath thus far this season has an evident effect upon the betting. The belief is that he will run Aristides, but he will not confirm it. His stable is selling at $500 to $100 for Harney's, and $50 each for Puryear's and Chamberlin's. In the mile dash for all ages Searcher brings $500, Cariboo $125, Inspiration $100, and Lelaps and Vernango combined, $25, but it is doubtful if either of the latter will run.

The hurdle race is likely to be contested by Trouble, Diavolo, Deadhead, Risk, and Minnie Mac, and of these Trouble leads in the betting, with Diavolo next, but the investment is light. There is considerable doubt about the starters for the mile heats, but the probability is that Vandalite, Mary Long, Hoaxer, Scratch, Bob Woolley, and Erastus Corning will compete. The latter is the favorite in the few pools sold, the popularity of the colt race diverting attention.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12.—Pools on to-morrow's races were sold this evening at the West End and Mansion House. The following is the average:

FIRST RACE.—Trial purse, $300; for all ages; one mile.—Cariboo, 50, 65, 55; Inspiration, 30, 30, 30; Searcher, 160, 130, 175; Lelaps and Vernango, (the field,) 15, 10, 25.

SECOND RACE.—Ocean Hotel Stakes; one and three-quarter miles.—McGrath, 321, 340, 150; Harvey, 140, 145, 30; Chamberlin, 40, 40, 15; Puryear, 45, 40, 15.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $500; mile heats.—Vandalite, 35, 100, 200; Mary Long, 35, 100, 190; Scratch 35, 100, 200; The Hoaxer, 10, 20, 45; Bob Woolley, 30, 40, 70; Erastus Corning, 35, 100, 190.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle; two miles—Deadhead, 145 pounds, 10, 20, 60; Diavolo, 151 pounds, 20, 40, 80; Trouble, 151 pounds, 30, 50, 100; Risk 130 pounds, 10, 20, 40; Minie Mac, 151 pounds, 5, 10, 20.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY—POOL SELLING IN THIS CITY.

The second meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club at Monmouth Park, which was begun auspiciously on Saturday last, will be continued to-day. The programme presented is of unusual excellence, being composed of races in dashes, heats, and over the hurdles, with a sufficient number of horses in each to make them interesting. The sport is to commence with a trial purse of $300, for all ages, dash of one mile, which has five nominations, as follows: Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, five years, 114 pounds; R. W. Cameron's b. f. Inspiration, four years, 105 pounds; John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Vernango, three years, 87 pounds; Robinson & Morgan's b. c. Searcher, three years, 90 pounds, and J. S. Cattanach's ch. c. Lelaps, three years, 90 pounds. The second affair will be the Ocean Hotel Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, to carry 95 pounds, one mile and three-quarters; value, $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. Of the thirty-five nominations four stables are announced to send starters to the post, viz.: John F. Chamberlin's, who has the ch. c. Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardiz, by imported Glencoe, and b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katonah, by Voucher; H. P. McGrath has ch. c. Aristides, by imported Leamington, out of Sarong, by Lexington, and br. c. Colvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. Thomas Puryear & Co. have four entries in Leader, by imp. Leamington; The Weasel, by Narragansett; Warwick, by imp. Leamington, and Meko, by Narragansett. Of these, they will in all probability start Warwick. John M. Harney has the br. c. Alton, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, by Vandal, and Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of Imp. Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher. The third race is a purse of $500, for all ages, mile heats, and in this there are Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, four years, 108 pounds; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, four years, 105 pounds; J. H. Davis' b. m. Mary Long, five years, 105 pounds; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, four years, 103 pounds; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley, three years, 90 pounds, and Ayres & Sutcliff's ch. g. Erastus Corning, four years, 105 pounds. The concluding race of the day will be one of two miles, for all ages, over eight hurdles. In this there are Joseph Donahue's br. g. Deadhead, 4 years, 148 pounds; Ayres & Sutcliff's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, 151 pounds; A. H. Torences's ch. g. Trouble, 6 years, 151 pounds; P. Lorillard's r. c. Risk, 3 years, 133 pounds; and A. Taylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years, 151 pounds. With these entries, the contest should be a very fine one. There were large crowds present at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's last night, and the betting was as follows:

ONE MILE.

	Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Searcher	$100	$100	$100	$100
Cariboo	40	30	30	50
Lelaps	20	20	20	30
Vernango	15	15	20	35
Inspiration	25	50		
Total	$200	$195	$170	$265

OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.

	Exchange.		Johnson's.	
McGrath	$70	$100	$110	$220
Lorillard		...	13	20
Harney	15		18	35
Chamberlin	10	40	Field. 16	35
Puryear	10			
Total	$105	$140	$157	$315

MILE HEATS.

	Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Scratch	$50	$100	$100	$100
Vandalite	25	80	75	55
Mary Long	25	50	55	55
Bob Woolley	50	90	100	75
The Hoaxer	5	35	80	90
Erastus Corning	25	70		
Total	$180	$425	$410	$375

HURDLE RACE.

	Exchange.		Johnson's.
Trouble	$100	$100	$25
Diavolo	65	65	17
Deadhead	15	20	7
Risk	25	20	
Minnie Mac	20	25	10
Total	$225	$230	$59

In addition to the regular boats leaving Pier No. 8, North River, at 7 and 9.45 A. M. to-day, the steamer Christine will make a special trip, leaving the foot of Harrison street at 10 A. M.; foot of West Twenty-fourth street at 10:30 o'clock, and Pier No. 8, North River, at 11 o'clock, connecting with the race train at Sandy Hook. The Christine takes the place of the Plymouth Rock.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two trotting contests came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, in the presence of a small number of spectators. One was for a purse of $100 for horses that had never beaten 2:40, which had eight starters and was won by the favorite Lady Pfifer, in three straight heats. The other was a sweepstakes for $300, which was won by Belle Ray in five heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., July 12, 1875.—Purse $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $60 to the first, $30 to the second, $10 to the third.

J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Pfifer	1	1	1
R. Thornton's b. m. Kitty Aiken	2	3	3
A. C. Whitson's b. g. Jim	3	2	4
D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N	4	4	2
P. Manee's b. g. Creedmoor	5	5	5
G. Vanderwater's b. m. Adelle	dis.		
J. Haste I's b. g. Hard Road	dis.		
J. Rogers' b. m. Carrie Myers	dis.		
L. Bayard's b. m. Lil	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:16	2:38½
Second heat	37¼	1:15¼	2:36¼
Third heat	37½	1:17	2:37

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes $300; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

W. S. Thom's b. m. Belle Ray, formerly Dextress: 2 1 2 1 1

H. Williams' blk. g. Major Pulse: 1 2 1 2 2

P. Duryea's b. g. Rapid Transit: dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:22½	2:50½
Second heat	40½	1:20	2:45¼
Third heat	39	1:18	2:44
Fourth heat	39	1:18½	2:41½
Fifth heat	40	1:18½	2:47½

BASE-BALL.

The St. Louis (Brown Stockings) Club are making their first visit to this City and yesterday afternoon they played the first game of the championship series with the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D. About 500 persons had gathered on the grounds, and the game was called at 3:55 P. M., the Atlantics going first to the bat. It proved to be a well-played and closely contested game, the Atlantics making an unusually good show. On their side, McGee excelled in the field, playing at centre field, and Knowdell led at the bat. Cassidy also did very well at first base, and Nichols at third base. Clinton's pitching and fielding were very fine, being the best yet shown by the Atlantics. On the St. Louis side, Galvin and Seward played their positions finely, as did also Dehlman at first base. Pearce led at the bat, and made some good hits, his batting and Clinton's pitching, on the Atlantic side, being the features of the game. The only weak point shown by the Atlantics was the play of Moore at short stop, he making several very bad errors, to which the St. Louis Club are mainly indebted for their success in winning the game, they reaching first base several times and making a number of runs in consequence of his bad throws and "muffed" balls. The game was won by the St. Louis Club by a score of 6 to 2 in their favor, as follows:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fleet, 2d b.	1	1	3	2	1	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Cassidy, 1st b.	0	1	10	0	2	Pearce, s. s.	0	3	1	5	0
Moore, s. s.	0	0	1	2	4	Pike, c. f.	1	2	0	0	1
Dailey, r. f.	1	0	0	0	2	Chapman, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Pabor, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Hague, 3d b.	1	1	1	1	1
Nichols, 3d b.	0	0	3	6	1	Galvin, p.	1	1	0	6	0
Knowdell, c.	0	2	5	1	4	Battin, 2d b.	1	1	2	6	0
Clinton, p.	0	0	0	5	3	Dehlman, 1 b	0	0	18	0	0
McGee, c. f.	0	0	3	1	0	Seward, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Totals	2	4	27	17	17	Totals	6	8	27	18	2

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—6

Umpire—Mr. McLean, of Philadelphia.

Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

First base by errors—Atlantic, 2; St. Louis, 7.

Runs earned—Atlantic, 0; St. Louis, 0.

This afternoon the St. Louis Club will play a game with the Mutual Club, of this City, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, commencing at 3:30 P. M.

The Athletic Base-ball Club held a meeting at Philadelphia last night, at which a communication was received from the Boston Club asking the Athletics to sign an agreement that the home club shall be responsible for any disorder on its grounds during a game, and if the disorder continues for ten minutes and stops the play that the game shall be decided in favor of the visiting club by a score 9 to 0. This was not agreed to, but the President was instructed to notify the Bostons that they should be guaranteed protection when playing in this city.

The Athletics, without the services of McBride, Force, Hall, Clapp, and Fisler, were defeated by the amateur J. B. Doerr Club of Philadelphia, 6 to 4, yesterday.

A movement is on foot in Cincinnati for the organization of a base-ball nine similar to the old Cincinnati Red Stocking nine.

The New-Haven Club defeated the Stars, of Syracuse, yesterday by a score of 16 to 0.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 13—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the Gulf coast and is lowest over the upper lake region, where it has fallen. Partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed from the Indian Territory and Missouri to the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Middle Atlantic coast. Occasional light rains have also fallen on the western Gulf coast and near Lake Superior. The temperature has fallen along the Middle Atlantic coast and risen in the lake region. The Mississippi River has continued slowly rising below St. Louis, and the Cumberland at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, stationary to rising temperature, south-west to south-east winds, and generally clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, rain areas from the latter to lower Michigan, followed by north-west to north-east winds, rising or stationary barometer, and slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, warmer, cloudy weather and rain areas, winds shifting to west or north, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, increasingly cloudy weather, and possibly followed by rain areas.

The Mississipoi continues slowly rising below St. Louis, and the Cumberland at Nashville.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	72°	67°	3:30 P. M.	86°	77°
6 A. M.	73°	66°	6 P. M.	82°	75°
9 A. M.	78°	71°	9 P. M.	76°	71°
12 M.	80°	75°	12 P. M.	72°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.....71½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....76½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in L. Lewis' planing-mill, on West Second street, Oswego, which was entirely consumed, together with Perkin's paint factory, Derosie & Co.'s carriage shop, George Skinner's paint shop, Salladin's marble works, and Harsha's sash and blind factory. The insurance was $8,000, as follows: John Harsha, loss on planing mill, machinery, stock, &c.; $15,000, insurance $2,500; L. Lewis, who occupied a portion of the planing mill, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500; Derosie & McDonald, carriage shop, loss $3,500, insurance $1

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 12, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	7	Moss, bales.	267
Beans, bbls.	43	Molasses, bbls.	100
Beer-wax, pks.	11	Leather, sides.	6,202
Copper, bbls.	116	Pea-nuts, bags.	956
Copper, cakes.	352	Resin, bbls.	357
Cotton, bales.	520	Spirits Turp., bbls.	182
Flour, bbls.	14,980	Rice, pkg.	93
Meal, bbls.	110	Skins, bales.	74
Wheat, bushels.	188,416	Beef, pks.	4
Corn, bushels.	50,4 1	Pork, pks.	1
Oats, bushels.	9,920	Cut meats, pks.	135
Malt, bushels.	650	Butter, pks.	2,218
Peas, bushels.	500	Cheese, pks.	7,427
Dried Fruit, pks.	19	Starch, pks.	125
Eggs, bbls.	1,418	Stearine, pks.	100
Grease, pks.	26	Tallow, pks.	19
Hops, bales.	111	Tobacco, hhds.	182
Hides, bales.	2,837	Tobacco, pks.	682
Hides, No.	208	Wool, bales.	434
Lard Oil, bbls.	50	Whisky, bbls.	60
Lead, pgs.	902		

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with Ada manufacture at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb., but trade in all kinds has been very slow, almost wholly a small job trade.

COAL—Has been met with a comparatively prompt sale at generally full previous prices. We quote: Liverpool House Canal at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@8; Scotch Gas, $7@7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Authracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been sparingly sought after at old figures; Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in reduced stock and moderate request, with prices quoted firm: 150 bags Rio, per the Fairy Belle, and 1,011 bags Santos, by the Pascal, have been deducted from the stock in first hands here, which this evening comprises 37,811 bags. Other kinds scarce and wanted at full rates....We quote in bonds thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good at 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@20½c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@25c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c.; Mexican, 19½c.@20½c.; Augostura, 20c.@21½c., ₱ lb., gold.

COTTON—There has been less call for supplies for early delivery, and prices have favored buyers slightly, though the official quotations have not been altered. The demand has been mostly from spinners, but reports have been operating cautiously, influenced, in part, by the less favorable advices from Liverpool. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 651 bales, (of which 583 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 613 bales to spinners, and 8 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been very moderate, opening at a shade stronger rates, but subsequently receding about 3-32c. ₱ lb., under increased offerings, in view of the less satisfactory advices from Liverpool, and the reports of the stoppage of a few large domestic mills, closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bales, (of which 3,300 sales were on Saturday evening and 5,100 bales were to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 15 13-32c.; August, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; September, 15 1-32c.@15 15-32c.; October, 14 21-32c.@14 23-32c.; November, 14 17-32c.; December, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; January, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; February, 14¾c.; March, 15 1-32c.@15 1-16c.; April, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; May, 15 7-16c.@15 19-32c.; June, 15⅝c.@15 11-16 ₱ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 520 bales.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 457 bales, against 664 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 3,257 bales, against 3,903 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,445,344 bales, against 3,738,055 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 89 bales; to the Continent, 1,879 bales. Stock in New-York, 89,388 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 155,671 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15⅞	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅜	16½	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16¾	17	17	17
Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered with much less urgency, and has been generally held 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher, checking operations, especially on export account, though on very good demand has been noted, particularly for Minnesota and City Mill Extras, regular shipping Extras, in lines, and the better qualities of Superfine. Trade and Family Extras have been in fair request, in a jobbing way, within our range. The sales since our last have been 19,050 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour, at $4 20@$4 55, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5; the latter for very choice, (White Wheat,) chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 60@$6 15; City Mills Extra at $5 75@$6 50; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 60; very good to very fancy do., $5 60@$6 15; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 55 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, shipment, $5 50@$6 35; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) stock at $5 80@$7 25; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $5 30@$5 85; St. Louis Extra, $5 65@$8; Extra Genesee $5 65@$7 Minnesota patent stock, $5 75@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 9,750 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part Minnesota Extras and City Mill products, within our range....Southern Flour has been in rather limited demand and held more confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $4 55@$5 for Superfine; $5 15@$6 15 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 20@$8 for odd nary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, and $8 25@$10 for No. 2....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in more request, within the range of from $4 35@$5 60 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales 600 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 60 for Superfine, in the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been in quite active and quoted from $3 65@$4 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Weste n, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,650 bbls., including 800 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75, and 500 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in unusually brisk demand, mainly on export account, though in part for milling, at an advance of fully 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing strong at the improvement. The export dealings were largely in No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, though fair also in No. 1 Spring, No. 2 Milwaukee, and ungraded Spring, the latter mostly Chicago car stock, the inquiry from millers was mainly for prime to very choice No. 1 spring, here, and to arrive. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention at stronger prices. Red and Amber Western most sought for, and chiefly for mill, though there have been exports since our last, of 427,000 bushels, (part from store and to arrive soon,) at $1 23½ for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 23½ for No. 1 cheboygan do.; $1 27½@$1 28 for No. 1 Milwaukee do., mostly at $1 28 for prime, afloat; $1 26 for choice ungraded Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 23@$1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing with $1 24 bid, and $1 25 asked for prime; $1 23 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 22@$1 22 for No. 2 Chicago Spring afloat, chiefly (to-day) at $1 21@$1 21½, though closing at $1 22, afloat; $1 19 for do. in store; $1 21 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 15@$1 27 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 19@$1 21½, about $1 30@$1 38 for fair to very choice Red and Amber Western; $1 33@$1 35 for fair to prime Red do., and $1 35@$1 40 for about good to choice White do. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 425,000 bushels choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, for arrive by Aug. 1, at $1 30; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, July arrivals, at $1 23@$1 24, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive in July, at $1 21 ₱ bushel....New Corn has been in more demand, in good part for export, at a shade firmer prices, with sales reported of 95,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 79c.@82½c., for very poor to choice steamer grades of Western Mixed, and Western and State for prime, at 82½c.@84½c. for inferior to very choice sailing vessel do., mostly at 83c.@84c., afloat; 82c. for very good new do., in store; 84c.@85c. for new Yellow Western; 89c. for new White Western; 90c. for new White Southern; old Corn neglected and nominal....Oats in moderate request for milling purposes, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels Canada, free, delivered from store, at $1 07. State quoted at 104c.@111c.; and at 110c.@111c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Samples of new crop California (Chevalier), of very fine quality, were exhibited on 'Change to-day, by Mr. H. Croben....Barley Malt quiet, but held firmly. Canada quoted at $1 50@$1 70, cash and time; new Western at $1 50@$1 65; two-rowed State at $1 40@$1 50; two-rowed State at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in limited request, and quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, closing dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of only 86,000 bushels at 63c.@66c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, closing with 65c. as the bid for prime Chicago, afloat, with 66c. asked; 66c.@71c. for poor to very choice White Western, car lots. Feed is been in fair request and quoted steady in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30 as extremes. The

prompt delivery, quoted at 32c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 60 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and quoted easy in price on the basis of 5½c.@5⅝c., in bulk, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at 5¾c., and 8¾c. in shipping order....Refined continues scarce for early delivery, and quoted at 12¼c.@12½c., but quiet, while in light request for forward delivery, and quoted at 11¾c.@11⅞c.....Refined, in cases, 16c.@16½c.....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City.....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11½c., though a sale of 2,000 bbls. was rumored at 11¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11¾c.@12c., with sales reported of 10,000 bbls. at 11¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request for early delivery at rather steadier rates. Sales have been reported of 460 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 45@$20 50; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 25....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 25@$20 30, closing at $20 25 asked, and 1,500 bbls. do., September option, at $20 40, closing at $20 30@$20 40, showing an easier market....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted up to 9½c.@10c. for heavy to light weights ₱ lb....City Cut-meats have been in request, but the firmer prices claimed have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported of 5,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c.; 4,000 lb. Smoking Bellies, light, at 13c., subsequently quoted at 13c.@13¼c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Western product dull....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@12c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13⅝c.; Smoked do. at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11¾c.@12c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been held firmly, but has been quiet, with City Long Clear quoted at 11½c.; Western Short Clear and Western Long Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of 225 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¾c.....Lard has been in less request for early delivery, and quoted weaker in price. Sales have been reported of 175 tcs. strictly prime Western Steam at 13 9-16c., an extreme rate; 15 tcs. new do. do. at 13¾c.; 70 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.; 100 tcs. fancy do. (Lockitt's) at 13¼c.; 20 tcs. City Kettle at 12¾c.; 100 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 12¾c., and small lots or do. for the Continent at 13½c. ₱ lb....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13 7-16c., closing at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; 750 tcs., September, at 13 9-16c., closing at 13¼c.@13 9-16c.; and 250 tcs. do., October, at 13¾c. ₱ lb....A light Jobbing movement has been reported in Beef at former quotations. We quote from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $15 50 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls.....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do. ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in rather slack demand at from $18@$21 50 for good to extra choice....Ther has not been much animation in the Butter trade. The main call has been for strictly prime to choice grades, for local trade purposes. The offerings of these descriptions have not been large at the ruling figures, which show no important alteration....We quote new Butter thus: New State, at time, 28c.@29c.; do. at 28c.@30c. for selections; chiefly at 22c.@26c. for fair to very good, and 28c. for very choice do.; new State, in firkins, at 20c.@28c. for about fair to very choice; new Western at 13c.@20c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 15c.@20c.; and about fair to choice.....Cheese has been in rather moderate request, especially for export, and quoted essentially unchanged as to values. We quote new Cheese at 6c.@12¾c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 11c.@12¼c. for good to fine, and 5c.@11¾c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@12c. for very poor to strictly fancy.....Eggs have been in limited demand, within the range of 20c.@23c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 21c.@22c. for good to prime marks, ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been in general demand in a jobbing way, with Carolina fair ordinary to choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $5 37½@$5 62½, and in bond at $2 87½@$2 90; and Patna free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive on the previous nominal basis as to values, with Calcutta Linseed quoted within the range of from $1 82½@$1 85, gold, ₱ 56 lb.....Rape-seed at $3 25@$3 50.....Canary-seed within the range of from $7@$9 50.....Clover at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.....Rough Flax at $1 85@$1 90.....Timothy at $2 60@$2 75 ₱ bushel.....Russian Hemp, $1 87½@$1 90, here, ₱ bushel.

STARCH—Has been moderately inquired for, with Western Corn at 4¾c.@5c.; Pearl do. at 6c.

SUMAC—Has been in light demand, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for interior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$66 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather light request at essentially unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported of 524 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c., 100 hhds. and 30 boxes Centrifugal at 8c.; 90 hhds. and 400 boxes Muscovado Sugar at 7¾c.; since Saturday evening, 440 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8¼c., and 150 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; prime, 8 5-16c.; fair to very choice Clayed Sugar at 8c.@8¼c.; No. 1 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars have been in fairly active demand and quoted firm. Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c.@11¾c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 150,000 lb. prime at 9c.; market firm....Of Stearine, sales have been reported of 8,000 lb. choice City, in hhds., at 17c., and 100 tcs. choice Western (to arrive) at 16½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, but have been comparatively quiet since our last.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 22, on a more active demand; sales 425 bbls.

FREIGHTS—an active movement was reported in the line of Grain engagements on berth, at a shade easier figures by steam for Liverpool, but at firm rates for other ports. Grain tonnage on charter was also in very good demand, partly for the Continent and partly also for French ports, at full previous figures. The offerings of Provisions were fair, but at irregular quotations. Tonnage for Petroleum was less sought after, but was held with firmness. Vessels for Coal, and general cargo were in quite moderate request....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. @ 8d. ₱ bushel; 29,500 bxs. Cheese, including 26,500 bxs. reported at 45s., and 3,000 bxs. do. at 35s.; and 1,050 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d. ₱ bushel; 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 2,700 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton.....For Hull, by steam, 100 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 385 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s. 3d.; a British ship, 961 tons, with about 5,700 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d., with option of Antwerp at the same rate. Some inquiry was noted for vessels for the lumber trade, for Liverpool loading, on the basis of £5 5s. for re sawed; and for hewn Timber, Port Royal loading, within the range of 38s.@40s.....For Harre, a Norwegian bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., with option of Rotterdam at 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 691 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 9d., with option of Antwerp, at the same rate....For Antwerp, by steam, 12,000 bushels Wheat reported at 9d. ₱ bushel; and 1,050 pks. Provisions, part at 35s. ₱ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 120 reichmarks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain reported at 10¼d. ₱ bushel; 350 cases Tobacco, part at 25s., and 100 tcs. Lard at 40s.; also, an American ship, 736 tons, hence, with about 4,800 quarters Grain at 7s. ₱ quarter....For the Baltic, a Swedish brig, 284 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For a Mediterranean port, direct, (excluding Spanish ports,) an Italian bark, 338 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters grain at 6s. ₱ quarter; and an Italian bark, with 2,800 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.....For Salonica, an Italian brig, 270 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum at 32½c. ₱ case, (free of consignment commission,) and £10 gratuity. ....For Honduras and back to Boston, a schooner, 105 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,500;....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 199 tons, with general cargo, at $1,975, currency, and port charges....For Tarrytown, a schooner, with lumber, from Quincy, reported at $3.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 116 bales; gross, 150 bales; exports coastwise, 917 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 26,150 bales.

MOBILE, July 12.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 216 bales; exports coastwise, 63 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,268 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 9 bales; exports coastwise, 539 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 5,896 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 437 bales; sales, 17 bales; stock, 1,427 bales.

GALVESTON, July 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 33 bales; stock, 6,795 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following auction sales were made at the Exchange Monday, July 12:.

By James M. Miller, in foreclosure, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, one large building, with lease of plot 102.5 by 122.2 by 98.9 by 95, on Broadway, south-east corner of Twenty-second street, known as the "Park Theatre." Sold for $42,000 over and above a claim for back rental amounting to $17,000. Michael Gross & Son purchasers. The lease is dated March 24, 1869, for a term of twenty-one years, with the privilege of renewal, and the present ground rent is $20,000 per annum.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick building, with two stores and lot 25.1 by 74.4 by 24 by 74.2, on Water street, south side, 75.8 feet west of Roosevelt street. Sold for $15,000, to John Moran, plaintiff; also, the same firm adjourned the foreclosure sale of property located at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., to July 22.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales—all but the last-named, taking place at the Exchange—are as follows:

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 98.4 by 72.6 by 75.2 by 65.10 by 103.4 by 122.10, No. 55 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, known as the "New-York Steam Power Company." Also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of two buildings, with lots together in size 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of building, with lot 25 by 92, on East Seventeenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Irving place.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 22.1 by 84, in Dry Dock street, west side, 97.5 feet south of Eleventh street; also a similar sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-seventh street, south side, 295 feet east of Fifth avenue, and one lot, 25 by 100, on East Ninety-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue; also a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 25 by 90, on East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue; also a similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, north side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of building, with lease of lot 17.6 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 492.6 feet east of Ninth avenue, Astor lease, dated May, 1869.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. R. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of lease of buildings, with plot (about 61½ acres) known as the "Fleetwood Trotting Park," at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By R. V. Harnett, at Long Branch, on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of one three-story and basement cottage, out-buildings, and plot 170 by 285 by 140 by 278, on Morris avenue, north side, 200 feet west of Ocean avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending Saturday, July 10, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

Tenth avenue, No. 541, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 24.8x75; C. Goebel, owner.

Harrison street, Nos. 47 and 49, two brick second-class stores, each four stories, 22.6x73.2; Mr. Patten, owner.

Fourth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, three brick tenements, each two stories, 25x55; F. Meyer, owner.

Fourth avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, brick second-class dwelling, two stories, 15x50; F. Meyer, owner.

Eastern Boulevard, north-east corner Eighty-second street, four brown-stone French flats, each four stories, 21.5x55; Mr. Newhouse, owner.

Sixth avenue, No. 69, a brick French flat, four stories, 21x70; R. J. Hoguet, owner.

Sixtieth street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue, five brick stores and tenements, each four stories. 25x60; John Livingston, owner.

Ninety-first street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue, a second-class brick dwelling and workshop, two stories, 25x45; James Dowd, owner.

East Sixty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Lexington avenue, ten brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 20x50; Thomas Gearty, owner.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, south side, 250 feet east of Boston Road, a frame dwelling, two stories, 20x20; R. L. Harren, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the twenty-nine buildings enumerated $274,300.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JULY 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 large building, with lease of plot, Broadway, corner 24th st. and 1st ave. Parties to pay taxes and assessments for 5 years, commencing March 24, 1875, for 21 years, with privilege of renewal; ground rent $0 per annum; total amount to be paid during term $17,000; Michael Gross & Son.....$42,000

By E. A. Lawrence.

1 3-story brick building, two stores, with 1 story and attic, 75.1 ft. W. cor. 1st ave. and 1st st., 24.11x74.2; John Moran, plaintiff.....$15,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 10.

Broadway, (No. 180,) 26x100; Executors of C. G. Smith to C. G. Landone.....$155,000

Delancey st., s. s., (No. 277,) 18.9x57; M. Levy to Delancey, wife of Simon..... 8,000

Same property; C. Simon to M. Levy..... 8,000

Downing st., (No. 19,) 19x70; Downing st., (No. 21,) 18x70; J. S. Ross to Martha, wife of W. Johnston..... 10,500

Madison st., n. s., 135.7 ft. e. of Rutgers st., 26.1x100; Executors of W. F. Beekman to Catharine Sweeney..... 6,000

Mott st., n. s., 111.10 ft. e. s.-e. of Terrace place, 64x100, (Twenty-third Ward;) Sarah A. Smyth to M. Weinberg..... 8,000

Oak st., n. e. s., beginning at corner of Chestnut st., runs n. e. along Chestnut st. 71.5 ft. to point of intersection of the s. s. of New-Bowery, thence e. along s. s. New Bowery 9.10 ft., thence s. e., parallel with Oak st., 17.3 ft., thence s. e., parallel with Chestnut st., 75.6 ft., thence w. along the 24.9 ft. l. Trustee of Maria Clark to Caroline M. Clark..... 8,000

27th st., n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 16.8x98.9; A. Baldwin to E. A. Gibbs..... 10,000

94th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington av., 100x139.5; Cornelia L. Cotte to J. I. Valiotton.

112th st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.10; Catharine, wife of J. Meighan, to H. M. Hoffman to Thatcher..... 7,500

Clinton av., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x200; W. Burnard to D. Morogh..... 1,100

2d av., s. s., 103.9 ft. n. of 6th av., 26x125; C. Gilbert to S. S. Fisher..... 26,000

3d av., e. s., 123.10 ft. s. of 108th st., 17.8x100; G. P. Smith, Referee, to G. Welfers..... 9,100

5th av., s. w. corner 136th st., 99.11x235; G. Hoffman to Thatcher..... 70,500

Lot No. 257 on map of property of Melrose, 50x193; C. H. Thorn to J. B. Baader..... 5,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Division st., No. 19, 5 years, per year..... 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.—THE FINE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 584 7th av., at junction with Broadway, and opposite the splendid new hotel just completed; $22,500; easy terms; this property from its very desirable location must in a few years command double the price asked; must be sold. Owner, No. 723 6th av.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

$3,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE for sale in New-York, New-Jersey, and Virginia. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74 Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; cabinet trimmed; extra plumbed; 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av.; bargain; $24,000. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., OFFICES No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., offers at reduced rentals first-class furnished and unfurnished houses.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to D. A. McGRAM, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ABOUT FLUSHING

and

HER GREAT ADVANTAGES.

1st. Flushing is the nearest place of note in the suburbs of New-York City.

2d. Flushing can be reached in forty minutes from James Slip Ferry, foot of Chambers st., and in twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

3d. Flushing has over 100 trains daily, two railroads, fare on each 5 cents. Seven railroad depots within her limits, giving rapid transit and cheaper fares than can be had elsewhere.

4th. Flushing is situated on healthy, high, rolling ground; has no assessments for grading and no rocks to remove nor ravines to fill up, as in Winchester County.

5th. Flushing has sewerage, gas, water in pipes, excellent schools, churches of every denomination, banks, markets, stores, and good society; a population of nearly 10,000.

6th. Choice building lots at from $300 to $500 for residence, and from $1,200 to $3,500 for business purposes. Payments received to suit purchasers. Maps and full particulars by mail, or call upon BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 23th st., New-York, and near Main Street Depot in Flushing. Half-hourly trains on both railroads.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN WOOD, Bankrupt:

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge of said District, in the above entitled case, filed at the City of New-York on the 29th day of May, 1875, in the office of the Clerk of said court, I will offer at public sale on the premises herein described, on SATURDAY the 17th day of July next, at three o'clock P. M., the following described premises, viz.:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon situated lying and being in the village of Port Jervis, County of Orange, and State of New-York, on the corner of Main and Canal sts., and known and designated on maps of lands formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as lot number one hundred and fourteen, (114,) and a part of lot number one hundred and fifteen, (115,) being six feet in width on the south-westerly side thereof, fronting on Main st., and extending back the same width to the rear thereof, which said premises, as a whole, are bounded on the south-west by Main st., on the south-east by that part of lot number one hundred and fifteen (115) not hereby described, on the north-east by lot number one hundred and seventeen, (117,) and on the north west by Canal st. Being the same property conveyed by John Conkling to the said Franklin W. Stowell by deed bearing date the first day of April, 1872, and recorded in Orange County Records for Deeds, Liber 241 on page 310, on the third day of April, 1872.

The above-described property will be sold for cash on the day and time above named.

Je29-1aw3wTu CHARLES ST. JOHN, Assignee.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, NEAR MAIDEN LANE, very desirable large office, (four windows fronting on Broadway;) suitable for insurance or jewelry business; can be rented now at very low rent; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON BERGEN POINT, FRONTING THE Kills, a first-class house with sixteen rooms and all the improvements. GEO. H. HILLYER, No. 137 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds for City or country. At the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, or will go as parlor-maid or regular waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; or will do waiting and sewing or take care of grown children and sew; will go to the country if necessary; City preferred. Seen at No. 1,282 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is a good waitress; can

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 10 at 52, or nothing to the north of 52.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA, WED., July 14 | SCYTHIA....WED., July 28
ALGERIA....WED., July 21 | CHINA.....SAT., July 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cattle office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.

From White star dock, Pier No. 42 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the motion and noise are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.....Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN.....Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ANDES.....July 10
AT AS.....July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ALPS.....July 14
CLARIBEL.....Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Forcos.....SATURDAY July 24
PEREIRE, Danre.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, Trobriand.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, (including wine,) First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, July 17
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 14, at

RATES OF PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $28, currency.

Apply at general office, No. 15 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....sails Saturday, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage $75 to $80, currency.

Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 53 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

BOWRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....Wednesday, July 14
CHARLESTON.....Saturday, July 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the offices of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HANELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO.....July 24 | HINDOO.....To follow
OTHELLO.....July 15 | COLOMBO.....To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steamship ST. MACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $140; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, July 13
CUBA.....Thursday, July 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK....(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chevier, Master having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Savannah.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,

Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO.....July 15 | PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 5
ILLINOIS.....July 22 | INDIANA.....Aug. 12
*KENILWORTH...July 29 | *ABBOTSFORD....Aug. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY: Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broadst., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....Thursday, July 22, 8 A.M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, 3 P. M.
Erin, July 24, 9 A. M. | Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24 st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....July 17 | MAIN.....July 31
DONAU.....July 24 | RHEIN.....Aug. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, July 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON.....July 15

connecting also at all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

People's Line for Saratoga.

State-Rooms for All.

Two Steamers on Tuesday Evening, July 13.

Special Excursion to Saratoga Regatta.

The elegant steamer, DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, July 13, at 5 P. M., and the commodious and newly-decorated steamer, ST. JOHN, same evening, at 6 P. M.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, will be sold during the regatta and races in July and August; good until Sept. 1. To Albany and return, $3. To Saratoga and return, including railway fare from Albany, $5.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 12:55 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 53d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 35d st.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA to-day (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURGH BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FINANCIAL.

WE ARE OFFERING

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall st.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

$200,000 good safe Seven per Cent. Municipal Bonds; Also,

$100 000 sound and desirable Eight per Cent. City and County Bonds.

These bonds represent the highest grade of security and combine perfect safety with desirable profit.

For full particulars, address

A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad Company: Proposals will be received at the undersigned until noon of Tuesday, 20th inst., at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $18,000 principal of said bonds for the purpose of the sinking fund.

E. D. MORGAN, J. S. SELIGMAN, } Trustees.

New-York, July 10, 1875.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital.....$1,000,000 00
Cash Assets.....1,952,835 09

No. 179 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable on demand. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO pay the principal and accrued interest of its bonds, maturing Nov. 1, 1875, upon delivery of the bonds at this office. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

REMOVAL.

James G. King's Sons

HAVE REMOVED

FROM 81 NASSAU ST.

TO THEIR OLD OFFICES,

Nos. 51 and 53 William st.,

CORNER OF PINE.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES; BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

St. Louis County GOLD 6S.

PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

PROPOSALS FOR CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD BONDS, amounting to $462,000, dated June 1, 1875, payable in twenty years in Boston, with interest semi-annually at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be opened by the undersigned, on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at noon, and will be awarded to the highest bidders, reserving to the company the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory.

Alternative bids for an equivalent amount in Sterling, for the same amount of bonds, payable principal and interest in London, will at the same time be received and considered as above.

For the security of the above bonds an equal amount of the eight per cent. bonds of the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Railroad Company, secured by a first mortgage on the Albia and Knoxville Division of said road, which has been leased to the C., B. & Q., will be deposited with the New-England Trust Company, as trustees, which Trustees are to apply the whole difference of interest between the five per cent. and eight per cent. bonds to buying, upon public proposals, and canceling the said five per cent. bonds.

This sinking fund should, by the tables, absorb the whole issue of $462,000 of bonds in less than twenty years, if the holders are willing to sell at par and interest, and as it will thus steadily apprec ate the value of the bonds the year by year, it might pay them a very advantageous investment to Trustees and others, who seek a safe and moderate rate of interest with an improving capital.

Payments to be made on 20th July, and the remainder in three instalments, one fourth July 20, on the 20th of each succeeding month; or by giving notice at the time of paying the first instalment, th y may be anticipated at the rate of five per cent. per annum discount.

By order of the board.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

BOSTON, June 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Dunne st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.

my11 law-thsT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

DEFAULTED

RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

By the old established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, PACIFIC R. R. OF MISSOURI.

The undersigned Trustees will receive sealed proposals at the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. up to noon, July 15, for the sale to them of $50,000 value in above bonds.

E. D. MORGAN, J. S. SELIGMAN, } Trustees.

New-York, July 10, 1875.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY Fire Insurance Company.

ORGANIZED 1853.

Offices: Corner BROADWAY AND 1ST ST., Brooklyn. NO. 20 COURT ST. NOS. 208 and 210 BROADWAY, New-York.

CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1875.....548,523 61
ASSETS.....$798,523 61

BROOKLYN, July 9, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.

EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

(ESTABLISHED 1787.)

OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable on and after July 19. Deposits on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,

No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 167 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....$235,000

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875.....4,7,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1875. F. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed July 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened July 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 15th of July next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Stockholders residing in Jefferson County can receive their dividends at the Watertown office. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1 will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 32 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-York, July 6, 1875.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent. is payable on demand at this office.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after July 14.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 9th day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC C. SHAFER, of Caldwell, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York aforesaid, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Cl

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

SUBJECTS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

A HOUSE IN ELEVENTH STREET ENTERED BY BURGLARS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT — A WOMAN BOUND AND GAGGED — BONDS VALUED AT $40,000 STOLEN — OTHER DARING ROBBERIES—BURGLARS FOILED.

An exploit was performed yesterday in a house in West Eleventh street which has rarely been paralleled in the annals of crime for boldness of design and success in operation. In broad daylight the three-story and basement brown-stone-front residence, known as No. 50 West Eleventh street, and occupied by Mr. Matthias Danser, was entered by a band of robbers. Mrs. Danser, the sole occupant of the house, was gagged, bound, and handcuffed and the house ransacked for booty, and bonds of the value of $40,000 were taken away before any alarm was given.

Mr. Danser is known about town as a professional gamoler, and in the course of a long pursuit of his avocation has amassed a fortune estimated at about $150,000. He has at different times been connected with various gambling establishments, the last one in which he is reputed to be interested being located at No. 8 Barclay street. He has, like the most of the fraternity, lived well, and the house where the robbery was yesterday committed was elegantly furnished and bears the evidence in its appearance of being the residence of a man of wealth and luxurious tastes.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Danser left home and the servants going out shortly afterward, Mrs. Danser, who is about fifty-five years old, was left alone in the house. She sat in the dining-room, which is the front room in the basement, for about half an hour, when three well-dressed young men stopped in front of the house. One of them had under his arm a blank book in which he apparently made several entries with a pencil as he stood in front of the house. All three looked carefully at the front of the house, not seeming to notice the old lady, who was watching them with some curiosity, not imagining what their real business was, but supposing that they were officials of some kind. After making the entries in his book, the leader of the gang stepped into the front yard, closely followed by his companions, and knocked at the basement door. For some reason Mrs. Danser did not respond to their first knock, but when they knocked the second time she went to the door and, opening it, stood waiting for them to explain their business. "Something about the water," said the leader, and in a natural manner he coolly stepped inside. The others followed, and Mrs. Danser stepped toward the kitchen, expecting them to follow. Two of them did so, while the third paused and fastened the door, locking and bolting it, thus making sure that no interruption should come from that quarter. Half way in the hall, and as soon as the bolt was drawn, the first two seized Mrs. Danser and held her securely. She says that as soon as she felt their grasp she realized her position fully, and that it would be useless and dangerous to make any outcry.

She was conducted to the third floor into a room in the rear of the house, and then, for the first time, her captors spoke after examining the window to see that it was shut tightly, so that their words could not be overheard. "Where's them bonds?" said the leader to the terrified woman. She refused to tell, saying that she knew of no bonds being in the house. No time was wasted in questioning her, but a pair of handcuffs were fastened on her wrists, and a shirt belonging to Mr. Danser was torn into strips which were used to blindfold, gag, and fasten her to one of the bedposts. While this was being done one of the party went down stairs and admitted some confederates. Mrs. Danser thinks there were two or three of these, but having only the evidence of her ears is not certain as to their number. No knowledge of what was done in the house for the next half-hour can be gained except from the traces of the robbers' work and what Mrs. Danser heard. She heard the noise of the forcing of doors and the hauling about of trunks and similar operations, carried on by the majority of the gang, while two remained watching their prisoner. After she had been bound about ten minutes she managed to loosen her gag sufficiently to say that her wrists were hurt by her manacles. One of her guards, whom she describes as a tall, well-mannered man, with a pleasant voice, loosened the handcuffs cautiously, and replaced the gag, telling her that she would not be hurt if she would keep quiet. About fifteen minutes afterward she heard the outer door close, but she dared not at once try to free herself. After waiting a little, however, she wrenched herself loose from the bed-post and made her way to the front door. She could not loosen the door and had to go to the basement. Managing to open the basement door with considerable difficulty she made her way into the next house, No. 48, and, being admitted by a servant, fell in the doorway half insensible.

Mr. J. L. Parrain's family, whom she had sought, questioned her eagerly, and at once summoned Officer McGuire, who was on his beat near by, and after a little time Mrs. Danser succeeded in conveying the startling intelligence of the robbery of her house. Officer McGuire, supposing that the robbers were still in the house, refused to enter it until he had obtained assistance. Having obtained reinforcements of two other officers and several citizens the building was searched and found empty.

The house had been ransacked with perfect thoroughness. Not only were closets, bureaus, trunks, and chests turned topsy-turvy, but carpets were ripped up; bags of linen and piles of clothing had been searched thoroughly. On the parlor floor a secretary book-case was emptied of its contents in the shape of papers and books. Every closet in the house was emptied, and even the upholstery work was ripped off the sofas, and mattresses were cut open. A hatchet had been used to break the panels of doors too securely fastened to admit of speedy opening by other means, and knives had been freely used. The only thing that was taken away was the $40,000 worth of bonds referred to, which are Virginia State bonds, and are worth in the market thirty-seven cents on a dollar.

After a considerable time Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was notified, and he promptly telegraphed the news to Head-quarters, and assigned Sergt. Young and Ward Officers Slevin and Henderson to work up the case. Detective Von Gerichten was also sent from Head-quarters. Thorough search was made for some trace of the men, but none whatever was found. They are not thought to be professional burglars, as they did their work in an unprofessional manner and with tools not known in the burglar's trade.

A possible clue exists in the fact that some coupons were stolen some months ago by a servant girl then in the employ of Mrs. Danser. She was detected in the theft, and is since dead, but it is thought that she may have told some of her acquaintances that bonds were kept in the house.

Mr. Danser did not arrive at home until late last evening, and the Police say was hardly in a condition to tell his losses with perfect exactness. He looked around for what valuables he had in the house, and at first proclaimed that there were New-York Central Railroad bonds and Virginia State bonds missing. Afterward he found the railroad bonds, and said that the only booty obtained was the Virginia bonds. They are not negotiable. Jewelry and other valuables were discovered thrown on the floor by the robbers.

Mrs. Danser was so overcome with fright that she was unable to give much important information, and says that the "tall, well-mannered man" is the only one she could identify. The family physician prescribed perfect quiet, and said that there was danger of a nervous disease if she was disturbed. The Police were last night unwilling to give information, but showed the book, the handcuffs, and the hatchet referred to. The book has no writing in it, and its pages are numbered 17 to 98. If any other clue is known to the Police, they have kept it to themselves.

DARING ROBBERY IN SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE.

On the night of May 30 last, Mr. William Green, of No. 247 West Eighteenth street, was passing through South Fifth avenue. When on the corner of Amity street he asked a man who stood there which was the shortest way to get a Seventh avenue car. The man did not reply, but knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and chain, worth over $100. The thief made his escape at the time, and was arrested last Sunday night by Officer Leahy, of the Sixteenth Precinct. The prisoner gave his name as Robert Ellis, and at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Wandell held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

A LITTLE GIRL KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mary Jane Hodges, a girl of twelve years, living at No. 324 West Forty-first street, with her parents, was sent out by her mother to buy some groceries. When passing the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Ninth avenue she was set upon by three young highwaymen, who, catching her by the throat, knocked her down and robbed her of a purse containing $1 25, which she had in her hand. Officer Owen McConnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, and a man named George Herron witnessed the affair from a short distance, and gave chase to the fugitives. They overtook the prisoner, and the young ruffian finding himself in danger of capture turned upon the officer, and drawing out a loaded pistol snapped it in his face. Fortunately the weapon did not explode, and the rascal was arrested. He gave his name as Lewis Mohr, and he belongs to a depraved gang of scoundrels who lounge around Tenth avenue and are known as the "Frogtowns." Justice Wandell, at Washington Place Police Court, committed him in default of $2,000 bail. Officer McConnell is on the look-out for his two accomplices, who escaped.

BURGLARS FOILED.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a gang of burglars attempted to rob the store of Thomas F. Hayes, dealer in silks and trimmings, at No. 789 Broadway, but were foiled by the vigilance of a policeman. The store extends half way through the depth of the block toward University place. Immediately in the rear of the store, fronting on University place, is a two-story building, No. 77, occupied as a liquor store. The burglars forced an entrance to the liquor saloon and ascended to the roof of the building, which is on a level with the second story windows of Mr. Hayes' store. With a "jimmy" the burglars forced open one of the windows, and as they raised the sash a burglar alarm attached to the window sounded. The noise of the bell attracted the attention of Patrolman Van Wart, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who procured the assistance of his comrades from the adjoining posts, and with them surrounded the block. A search was then made, but the burglars succeeded in making their escape. On the roof of the University place building were found three large bags and a number of burglars' tools which the foiled thieves had abandoned in their flight.

A MAN KNOCKED DOWN IN FOURTEENTH STREET.

On Sunday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. George Thiese, of No. 407 Canal street, was walking through West Fourteenth street, near Tenth avenue. He was suddenly attacked by Samuel Robinson, who dealt him two powerful blows, which knocked him almost senseless. Robinson then rifled his pockets of fifty cents and a silver badge, and fled. The thief was pursued by Officer Armstrong, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who heard Thiese's cries for help, and arrested him after a sharp run. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Wandell committed him in $1,000 bail to answer.

THE FIGARO DRAMATIC AND LITERARY CLUB.

On Thursday, July 1, a meeting of the members of the dramatic profession was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to take the initiatory steps toward completing the organization of the Figaro Dramatic and Literary Club. An adjourned meeting for the same purpose was held yesterday afternoon at No. 44 West Twenty-seventh street, where a set of by-laws and rules for the government of the club were adopted. The objects of the organization are set forth in a circular issued by those engaged in promoting its interests, among which are the establishment of an association composed of the best elements of the dramatic, literary, musical, and art professions, for social, moral, mental, and professional benefit, a place where the members of these professions may meet their friends for social enjoyment, and where those in want of aid and encouragement in their profession may receive them, free from the objectionable features which have heretofore attached to the "dramatic agencies" which have been in use here and elsewhere. To this end a party of about forty gentlemen, mostly non-professionals, have advanced the money to lease and fit up the premises No. 44 West Twenty-seventh street, and have associated themselves under the title of "The Figaro Dramatic and Literary Club." No initiation fee will be charged, all the members being merely subscription members, and owning no property in the club, but entitled to all the rights and benefits of the society, by paying a subscription fee of $5 per quarter, or $20 per annum.

The meeting yesterday was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested by those present. Mr. Charles Gayler was chosen President and W. R. Doty Secretary. By-laws and rules and resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned. The following ticket has been put in nomination for permanent officers and Directors of the club: President, John Brougham; Treasurer, Hon. George A. Brandreth; Secretary, John A. Mack; Manager, E. C. Delman; Assistant Secretary, D. R. Doty.

THE CENSUS IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the census enumerators have completed only a few of the wards of the city. In the First, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards the total population is 164,244. In 1865 the Eighth Ward contained a population of 9,820. The present Eighth and Twenty-second Wards comprise the Eighth Ward of that year, and it will be seen that their aggregate population is 29,708—an increase in ten years of 19,879. The Eighth and Twenty-second Wards form one of the most growing sections of the city. In the Fifteenth Ward the increase in ten years has been 9,585, the population in 1865 having been 11,449. In the following wards only one district is wanted in each to make the work of the enumerators complete:

Wards.		Wards.	
Fourth	10,310	Thirteenth	17,639
Seventh	23,923	Twenty-fourth	3,722
Eleventh	20,830	Twenty-fifth	9,040
Twelfth	14,858	Seventeenth	21,349

The population in the country towns is as follows:

New-Lots	11,011	New-Utrecht	3,847
Gravesend	569	Flatlands	2,620
Flatbush	3,687		

In all the country towns there has been a considerable increase in population since 1865.

THE SALARIES OF THE JERSEY CITY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mayor Traphagen, of Jersey City, has vetoed a resolution of the Board of Education to pay the July salaries of the school teachers, giving as a reason that the salaries are not due. The veto is exciting much unfavorable criticism, as it has always been customary to pay their salaries for this month in order that the teachers may avail themselves of their vacation. Mayor Traphagen holds, in addition to the fact that the salaries are not due, that the board has no right to pay for services not rendered, and therefore there will be no salary due the teachers for July and August. The board and the teachers hold that they have a right to pay and receive the salary, as the salaries are fixed at a yearly rate, and are payable at the option of the board. The board failed to hold its regular monthly meeting last night and the matter is in abeyance for the present.

AID FOR THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

In addition to the subscriptions toward the relief of the sufferers by the floods in France, as reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, the following have been received at the office of Mr. F. R. Coudert, President of the French Benevolent Society of this City:

Coudert Brothers	$250	Casade, Crooks & Reynaud	$100
A. L. De La Forrest, Fr. dch Consul General	100	E. Caylus, Becket & Co	100
Henry L. Bogert	100	De Rham & Co	100
Wilmerding, Hognet & Co	100	Joseph Aron & Co	100
		Renauld, Francis & Co	100

Mr. F. R. Coudert under whose auspices the above subscriptions have been received, says that all others who may desire to aid the sufferers may do so by sending their subscriptions to his office, in Wall street, or to the rooms of the French Benevolent Society, in South Fifth avenue. In order to avoid all unnecessary loss of time in the application of these moneys to the object for which they are intended, the gross sum already received, as reported yesterday, was sent forward by cable to Mr. Coudert's correspondents in Paris, with instructions to have it distributed immediately. The same course will be pursued in the case of later receipts, so that those who contribute may have the assurance that their money reaches and gives aid to sufferers in the time of their greatest distress.

A FALL THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock John Gillies, a resident of No. 504 West Twentieth street, was awakened by a heavy fall in an adjoining room. On reaching the bath-room he found a stranger man, who could give no intelligent account of his identity or how he came there. On being arrested and taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house Mr. Gillies preferred a charge of attempted burglary against him. The prisoner, Henry Callaghan, emphatically denied the charge, stating that he resided next door to Mr. Gillies, and had been sleeping, with two comrades, upon the roof, and that on awakening he had intended to retire to his own room, but mistaking the loosened skylight of Mr. Gillies' residence for the skuttle of his own he had fallen a distance of some twenty-two feet into the bath-room. Callaghan was committed for examination.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REGIMENTAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

TARGET PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR YESTERDAY—FOUR REGIMENTS OF THE FIRST BRIGADE REPRESENTED.

Two companies from each of four regiments in the First Brigade practiced at the targets at Creedmoor yesterday as follows: Twelfth Regiment, Companies A, fifteen, and E, twenty-two men, under the direction of Adjt. W. H. Murphy, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice; Twenty-second Regiment, Companies A, forty-three, and C, thirty men; Adjt. John Waydell, Inspector. Sixty-ninth Regiment, Companies B, nineteen, and F, twenty-three men; Adjt. James Duffy, Inspector, and Seventy-first Regiment, Companies C, thirty-three, and D, eighteen men; Capt. Robert S. Orsor, Inspector. Capt. H. B. Smith, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, as Acting Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, exercised a general supervision over the firing. In proceeding to and from the range the several companies marched in a body under command of Lieut. Col. Dempsey, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Twenty-second occupying the right and the Twelfth the left of line, followed by the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments. The behavior of the men was excellent during the day, and there seemed to be a general manifestation of interest in the shooting on the part of the rank and file, many of whom were novices, having enlisted within the past year. The ranges covered were 100 and 150 and 300 and 400 yards. It was found that it would be impossible to practice at the additional ranges of 200 and 500 yards, and those who qualified to shoot at those distances yesterday will be ordered to the range on another day later in the season. The Captains of the several companies and the Inspectors labored unceasingly in teaching each individual the proper method of aiming and firing, and the result obtained was very gratifying and far superior to anything accomplished last year in regimental rifle practice. The rule prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the range was strictly enforced, and but one attempt was made to infringe its provisions. The offender, an unfortunate water carrier, who had smuggled in a supply of brandy, was incontinently driven off the grounds. The weather was favorable for fine shooting. Practice was commenced at 100 yards shortly before 11 o'clock, and after its completion, and the range at 150 yards, a recess of one hour was taken for lunch. Those who had made a score of twenty-five points or over in the aggregate at these two ranges, were allowed to compete at 300 and 400 yards, and the remainder stacked arms at the rear of the firing point and were dismissed until assembly was sounded for the return to the City. Nineteen men qualified from the Twelfth Regiment; twenty-one from the Sixty-ninth; nineteen from the Seventy-first, and thirty-four from the twenty-second Regiments. In moving back from one range to another, each company marched in true military style. Each contestant was allowed five scoring shots without sighting shots, at each range, position, standing, at 100 and 150 yards; kneeling at 300, and lying down at 400 yards. Following are the best scores at the last two ranges, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Name.	300 Yards.				T'l.	400 Yards.					T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Hoffstatter	5	5	3	4	3	20	5	4	3	3	4	19	39
J. T. Van Rensselaer	3	5	3	5	4	20	4	3	4	2	5	18	38
Adjt. W. H. Murphy	5	5	4	4	0	18	2	5	3	5	4	19	37
Private P. Doerie	3	2	3	4	5	17	4	4	4	0	5	17	34
Capt. H. B. Smith	3	3	3	3	3	15	4	4	4	4	4	20	35
Private Jas. Gault	0	2	5	4	5	16	0	2	3	4	3	12	28
Sergt. T. G. Seeley	0	5	3	3	4	15	0	0	2	3	4	9	24
Private Riegelman	3	3	0	0	4	10	4	2	3	0	0	9	19
Drum'r L. F. Starritt	3	0	0	0	5	8	5	0	4	0	0	9	17

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Name.	300 Yards.				T'l.	400 Yards.					T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Major Ferris	4	2	4	4	4	18	5	5	5	5	4	24	42
Adjt. John Waydell	2	4	5	4	5	20	4	5	4	2	5	20	40
C. Fd'G. A. Miller	2	0	3	2	3	10	3	3	2	3	3	14	24
Private J. Smith	3	2	4	5	5	19	0	5	5	0	3	13	32
D. Major Struce	4	0	3	3	4	14	2	2	5	5	2	16	30
Sergt. J. Barry	3	2	2	4	3	14	4	0	3	3	5	15	29
Corp'l. C. M. Bush	3	2	3	3	4	15	3	3	3	2	1	12	27
Private M. C. Hall	3	3	3	0	5	14	5	0	2	0	3	10	24
Priv'e A. Parmalee	4	0	3	0	3	10	2	2	3	3	4	14	24
Private W. G. Lord	3	4	2	5	4	18	0	0	0	0	5	5	23
Sergt. W. E. Bruce	0	2	5	2	0	12	3	0	4	0	4	11	23
Priv'e H. E. Little	3	2	5	3	0	13	4	0	0	0	3	7	20
Private H. Mallon	5	0	4	3	4	16	0	4	0	0	0	4	20
Private R. Barry	3	4	4	4	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Drummer Irwin	2	3	0	0	4	9	3	5	0	2	0	10	19
Sergt. J. D. Bush	2	3	0	2	3	10	3	0	0	0	0	3	13
Capt. Toppin	3	0	5	4	4	16	0	0	0	2	0	2	18
Private Fullgraff	2	2	0	2	4	10	5	2	0	0	0	7	17
Private P. A. Fick	2	0	2	0	3	7	3	4	2	0	0	9	16
Private F. Carlton	4	2	5	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Drummer Gunn	3	0	4	0	5	12	0	0	0	0	3	3	15
Priv. W. P. Miner	5	4	2	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	4	15
Priv. A. V. Mood	3	2	4	3	1	13	0	0	0	3	0	3	15
Private N. Stelle	3	0	3	1	3	10	0	4	0	4	0	4	14
Pr. J.P. Kenworthy	1	2	0	3	1	7	0	3	0	2	0	5	14
Private Kaufman	1	2	3	0	4	10	0	0	2	0	0	2	12

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Name.	300 Yards.				T'l.	400 Yards.					T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Hanlon	0	5	4	2	4	15	0	4	4	3	0	11	26
Capt. J. J. O'Kelly	2	3	3	0	0	8	3	4	2	3	3	15	23
Capt. Cushing	0	0	2	3	4	9	3	3	3	2	2	13	22
Private Carr	3	0	2	2	2	7	3	0	2	0	3	8	15
Corp. O'Connell	0	3	2	3	0	8	3	4	0	3	0	10	18
Lieut. Cavanaugh	0	3	4	0	2	9	0	0	4	0	0	4	13
Drum Major Coyle	4	0	3	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	3	13
Sergt. Kane	2	0	4	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Name.	300 Yards.				T'l.	400 Yards.					T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private G. Williams	5	4	5	4	4	22	0	5	3	2	0	10	32
Private W. Odell	0	4	5	3	5	17	2	0	3	3	3	11	28
Adjt. D. Graham	0	2	2	0	0	4	3	5	4	4	2	18	22
Capt. R. S. Orsor	0	4	4	4	4	16	0	0	0	3	2	5	21
Priv. J. Munsinger	2	4	5	0	5	16	0	0	0	0	5	5	21
Private L. R. Jagger	0	2	4	5	2	13	5	0	0	0	0	5	18
Corp. J. A. Cummings	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	3	2	3	3	11	17
Private D. J. Lannon	0	0	0	4	3	7	3	3	4	0	0	10	17
Private C. A. French	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	5	5	0	0	10	13
Corp. A. Lussen	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	3	0	8	13
Sergt. G. H. Wyatt	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	2	3	8	12
Private M. Freeland	0	2	3	3	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

The average per man of those qualifying at all the ranges was as follows: Twelfth Regiment, fifty per cent.; Sixty-ninth, fifty per cent.; Twenty-second, forty-eight per cent., and Seventy-first, thirty-seven and one-half per cent. The average per man of those qualifying at the first two ranges was: Twenty-second, fifty and one-quarter per cent.; Twelfth, fifty per cent.; Seventy-first, forty-three and three-quarters per cent., and Sixty-ninth, forty per cent.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO MEET TO-DAY AND CONSIDER PLANS.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners appointed by the Mayor will meet to-day at the Mayor's office in regular session, when it is expected that the question of rapid transit will be discussed in all its phases. In compliance with the Commissioners' advertisement asking for plans, &c., a number have been deposited with the Mayor's Secretary, who is also Secretary to the Commissioners, and they will be laid before the commission at its meeting today. It is not probable, however, that any plan of action will be immediately decided upon. The several plans will have to be minutely examined and the proposed routes carefully discussed before a decision can be arrived at. The route is the first thing to be considered, and when that shall have been decided the consideration of the plans will be next in order. The Commissioners themselves have not yet decided upon any plan of action, and it is not too much to say that they do not at present really know what their ultimate decision may be. That it will be in favor of an elevated railroad is generally believed, as the difficulties which surround an underground line are very numerous, the chief of which, of course, is the great expense of construction compared with the cost of an elevated road. Until the Commissioners shall have decided upon the route and plan no practical steps can be taken, but from the well-known character of the gentlemen who compose the commission it is admitted that they will do all in their power to push the project to a speedy completion.

BROOKLYN QUICK TRANSIT.

The special committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, to whom was referred the petition of the Silent Safety Elevated Railroad Company to change the route from Park to Myrtle avenue, held a meeting yesterday morning at the City Hall. Gen. Crooke, in behalf of the property owners of Myrtle avenue, protested against the use of that thoroughfare by the company. Messrs. John Langstaff, Francis, B. Kirby, and Simon Young also opposed the petition on the ground that the establishment of the railroad would ruin the business of the street. Mr. John Burtis, President of the company, supported the proposed change of route, arguing that the introduction of this rapid transit would largely benefit the business interests and enhance the value of property. The committee will meet again to-morrow evening.

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

A biennial report of the New-York Sabbath Committee, just issued, contains a review of the efforts made by that body during the past two years to maintain the religious and civil obligations of the Sabbath. It calls attention to the question of liquor selling on Sunday, and the power of the Excise Board to revoke the licenses of all dealers thus violating the law. In a number of towns in the State some salutary reforms were established by a strict enforcement of the statute as it stands. While the committee speaks encouragingly of the triumph of the Sunday Theatre law, it assumes that the numerous instances of enforcement by no means secures exemption from a recurrence of the violations. The number of persons in this City disposed to provide and to patronize Sunday theatrical entertainments is looked upon by the committee as so large that it will require constant vigilance to restrain them. The Sunday mail delivery, commenced a few months ago, was discontinued at the request of the committee and other citizens, it being found on trial that the detention of letters arriving on the late Saturday mails could be avoided by a later delivery of the letters on Saturday night. Sunday railroad traffic, processions, and excursions are also condemned as serious invasions of Sabbath observances.

A NEW PHASE IN ERIE.

THE PROTECTIOD COMMITTEE OF LONDON—MEETING AT DELMONICO'S YESTERDAY—ACTION TO BE TAKEN AT THE ELECTION.

The following notice was distributed through the business portions of the City yesterday:

Erie shareholders are invited to meet at Room No. 2, Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and William streets, at 4 o'clock P. M this day, to discuss matters relative to the election to-morrow. The board then to be chosen will, under the act of May, 1875, hold office until the last of November, 1876. It is more important to select a proper board now than before a Receiver was appointed. By order

ERIE PROTECTION COMMITTEE OF LONDON.

At the hour named about twenty-five gentlemen assembled at Delmonico's, and Mr. John Livingston, representing the foreign shareholders, addressed the meeting. He said it was now, perhaps, too late to perfect any organization with reference to the election, but the presence of the gentlemen whom he was addressing, for the purpose of consulting upon the proper course to be pursued with regard to their property, might be productive of good results. Mr. Livingston then proceeded to give an outline of the management of the Erie Railway since March 11, 1872, at which time, he said, it was captured from Jay Gould by Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt through James McHenry and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. In speaking of the elections of Directors, he said the shareholders had never been properly represented, and that the elections had been controlled by men holding powers of attorney representing many shares. This was what he objected to, and he hoped that every one present who had a single share would go to the room in which the election was held and stay there until it was over. By the act of March 20, 1872, no man could vote unless he was a bona fide holder of stock. Upon inquiry in Wall street he had learned that some of the largest holders on the stock ledgers had, in fact, owned no Erie stock for years. Messrs. L. Von Hoffman & Co. had told him on that day that though they were on the books for nearly a million dollars, they did not own a single share. Every shareholder should attend the meeting today. If they could secure a good management, money would not be wanting from abroad to aid in the reorganization of the company and to place it upon a sound basis. People should take care of their own property and see to the selection of honest Trustees. The Erie Railway was a magnificent property, and if properly managed would soon become a paying institution, as it possessed all the elements within itself.

At the close of Mr. Livingston's address the meeting was adjourned.

THE STOLEN SCHOONER IN PORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARY CHILTON YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—A PORTION OF THE CARGO MISSING.

At 2:20 P. M. yesterday the telegraph at Sandy Hook reported the schooner Mary Chilton, C. P. Marsden master, from Pinar del Rio, in the offing, with cargo consigned to D. De Castro & Co. Soon after the vessel entered the harbor in tow of a tugboat, and was anchored in the stream. Captain Marsden, immediately on his arrival, reported to his agents, and then left for his home at Yonkers. It will be remembered that this vessel was anchored in the port of Saint Andrew's, an island off the south-west coast of Cuba, some two months ago. Her Captain, Shypperch, went ashore to attend to business relating to the cargo, and in his absence the crew, consisting of David Lausor, W. Barrett, F. Albrecht, and A. Flockmuth, hoisted sails, weighed anchor, and took the schooner out of port. Her homeward cargo, consisting of india-rubber, shells, and flour, had been received, and with the vessel were stolen. Nothing was heard of the Mary Chilton for two weeks. Then her crew approached the shore of Cuba in an open boat. They asked what land it was, and the Spanish coast guard replied, "Cuba." They attempted to escape, but the coast guard fired on them, and the crew surrendered. They were sent to Havana, and on application of the American Consul sent to New-York by steamer, and put in Ludlow Street Jail by order of the United States Commissioner. Meanwhile the agents of the schooner received news that the vessel had been run ashore at Pinar del Rio. They engaged Capt. C. P. Marsden, of Yonkers, to bring the Mary Chilton home. He left on the steamer Columbia, June 7, arrived at Havana the following Sunday, left there on the next Thursday for Pinar del Rio, and on his arrival, on Friday of the same week, received the vessel from the hands of the Spanish marine authorities. The next day he sailed for Havana, with a new crew, reaching there on the following Thursday, and on July 1 cleared and sailed for New-York, arriving here as given above. An examination of the cargo showed that the heads of the barrels of flour had been forced open, that a portion of her cargo of india-rubber had been disposed of, that the chronometer was missing, and the clothing of the former Captain stolen.

The vessel is but slightly damaged. It is probable, however, that she will be placed upon the dry-dock for examination.

A reporter visited the prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail last evening, and, by consent of Warden Dunham, was permitted to converse with them. One of the number was delegated as spokesman. He was a fine-looking, healthy sailor, about twenty-eight years old, and evidently on his guard. When told that the Mary Chilton was coming up the bay he evinced no surprise, and in reply to questions put by the reporter he positively refused to give any account of how the missing goods were disposed of.

THE CONWAY SISTERS.

AN ORDER SERVED ON THEM TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THEY SHOULD NOT BE EJECTED FROM THEIR MOTHER'S THEATRE.

The owners of the Brooklyn Theatre building served on the Misses Conway yesterday the following order to show cause this morning why they should not be ejected for non-payment of rent:

STATE OF NEW YORK, KINGS COUNTY, CITY OF BROOKLYN, ss.—To Minnie Conway and each and every person in possession of the premises hereinafter described, or claiming the possession thereof.

Whereas, Henry Beam has made oath in writing, and presented the same to me, that he is the agent of the Brooklyn Theatre Building Company, the landlord of the premises hereinafter described, and that on the 1st day of October, 1871, said Brooklyn Theatre Building Company as such landlord, let and rented unto Sarah G. Conway and Frederick B. Conway, the premises located on the corner of Washington and Johnson streets, in the City of Brooklyn, known as the Brooklyn Theatre, excepting that part of said premises fronting on Washington street, immediately above the main entrance to the Brooklyn Theatre, and also the cellar beneath the said entrance and the hallway leading thereto, by a written agreement for the term of seven years, to commence on the first day of October, 1871, at the yearly rent of $18,000, payable in equal monthly payments on the first day of each month; that said Sarah G. Conway and Frederick B. Conway entered into the possession and occupancy of said premises under and by virtue of said agreement, and continued to occupy the same until the death of said Frederick B. Conway. That said Frederick B. Conway died on or about the month of August, 1874, and that thenceforth the said Sarah G. Conway continued to hold and occupy said premises under said agreement, until the 28th day of April, 1875, when she departed this life. That at that time was made and published her last will and testament in due form of law, and appointed Minnie Conway, one of the Executors thereof, which was duly admitted to probate by the surrogate of the County of Kings, on the 11th day of May, 1875, and that on the 19th day of May letters testamentary thereupon were issued to Minnie Conway, who qualified as such Executrix, entered upon the discharge of her duties as such Executrix. That she thereupon held and occupied, and still continues to hold and occupy, said premises under said agreement and letting; that said Sarah G. Conway and Minnie Conway have made default in the payment of the rent of the said premises to the sum of $9,000, being six months' rent of said premises, $1,500 of which became due on the 1st of each month from the 1st of February, 1875, pursuant to said agreement, down to the first day of July, 1875. That the said Henry Beam, agent for the Brooklyn Theatre Building Company, has demanded said rent from the said Minnie Conway, who has been and continues in possession of said premises without the permission of the landlord after default made in the payment of the rent as aforesaid.

Therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, you and each of you are hereby summoned and required forthwith to remove from the said premises, or show cause before me at my court-room in the City Hall, in said city, on the 13th day of July, 1875, at 9½ o'clock in the forenoon, why the possession of the said premises should not be delivered to the said landlord.

Witness my hand this 10th day of July, 1875.

ANDREW WALSH,
Police Justice of the City of Brooklyn.

It is rumored that before the above order was served efforts were made to settle the matter out